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COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

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RAILROAD DISASTER.

An Excursion Train Wrecked On An Ohio Railroad

SCORES TERRIBLY MANGLED.

Fatal Termination of a Joyous Picnic It Was Caused By Overloaded Trains and the Usual Curse Names of the Victims,

CINCINNATI Ohio July 25—News has just been received by telegraph from Hamilton, Ohio of a collision of trains at Middletown, attended by serious loss of life The circumstances are as follows The Dayton Iron and Rail company today gave their employes and the friends of their employes a picnic excursion to Woodsdale, situated on the Great Miami river, north of Hamilton and about thirty miles from Dayton. The excursionists went by railway on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton road They filled all the cars on a very long train and spent the day at Woodsdale It was after 9 o'clock tonight when the train with its load of happy occupants started to return to Dayton Shortly after 10 o'clock the train stopped at Middletown but off excursionists who lived there while the train was standing there a freight train at high rate of speed ran into the rear of the cars full of people were overturned and wrecked Seven corpses are lying at the depot at Middletown and twenty or more wounded people many of them fatally hurt, are being cared for at Carlisle, which is near the railway station than Middletown The excursion train run into at Middletown to make a draw bar while pulling on to the switch, and during the delay of recoupling the freight train came along The cars into which the freight train plowed are a mass of debris and dead and crippled human beings. It is said the wounded number fifty Scores had their legs or arms broken, or otherwise horribly injured

News of the disaster spread over the city like wild fire and the doctors and hackmen and undertakers and families whose relatives were on the train The city ambulances and patrol wagons have all been ordered to the depot to take the injured to the hospitals or to their homes

General Passenger Agent W O McCarty of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road was soon at his office notified of the wreck and came down from his Walnut Hill residence to the depot and dispatched a special with surgeons to Middletown. Through McCormick it has been learned that after leaving Woodsdale Island the coupling of some of the cars became damaged and the train was delayed in order to patch this up. Again at Middletown the train was stopped for further repair the damage. There is a curve at Middletown which hides a train standing at the depot from view of a train approaching from the south A flag man was sent back to stop the oncoming freight, which was moving at a high rate of speed and was heavily loaded. The engineer of the freight train saw the danger and put on brakes, reversed his engine and apparently did all in his power to stop his train but the impetus was too great and a moment later the awful crash sounded.

The list of killed and wounded as given by officials of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road at this city, is as follows.

FRANK SIMONS of Dayton.

LILLIE TUCKER of Dayton.

PATTERSON, boy 13 years old cut into three pieces. These three are the only ones of whom we have any definite account being killed

The injured are:

R O. PAPPLES of Dayton, slightly hurt.

FRANK SHOMBELL of Dayton, collar bone broken

JOHN PATTERSON of Dayton, arm badly injured

WILLIAM ADAMS of Dayton, foot crushed.

H SCHUMAN of Dayton, foot crushed.

MARY BURNS of Dayton arm crushed.

MARK FARRICK of Dayton, hip injured.

ALLEN BERNARD of Dayton, slightly injured

H THOMPSON of Dayton slightly hurt.

MARY GAUGE of North Dayton, foot crushed.

NELLIE FRITZ of Dayton, slightly injured

MRS. REYNOLD of Dayton, slightly injured.

SIMON MURPHY, of Dayton, slightly injured.

JOSEPH COATE, of Chicago, arm severely injured

JOE SWARTZLEY, of Pottsville, Pa. slightly injured.

FRANK M. TILLY, of Dayton, slightly injured

Superintendent Nelson sent two Pullman cars from Cincinnati tonight to take the injured to Dayton. Many who received slight injuries are not mentioned among the injured.

A Brutal Fight.

NEW YORK July 25—A prize fight remarkable for its astonishing brutality took place this morning at a prominent sporting resort in Long Island, between Tim Tumulty, also of 118 pounds, and Bill Hoegart, also of the same weight. Both men were stripped and when time was called at 2 o'clock they went at each other like game cocks. It was hammer and tongs from beginning to end For twenty rounds of the eighty fought it was up and back. Tumulty punished the other severely, but received as good as he gave. The combatants were literally covered with gore, and they were not pretty to look at by any means. There were a few persons present, including the police, and though they were hardened by years of many years of sporting experience they were convinced at the savagery they saw. It amounted to but bitterness. Both of the fighting fighters had terrific hitting power and they were absolutely reckless of punishment. Finally, when they had both been reduced to jelly, in the twenty-eighth round Tumulty, by a lucky blow, caught Hogart on the jugular and the latter rocked and staggered and helpless for several seconds after he had been counted out. Neither of the parties is satisfied with the result and it is thought that they will meet again in a few weeks before long.

A Political Departure.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 25. Governor Boies today revoked pardon of one Stormy Jordan, of Ottumwa, Jordan is a notorious character, against whom at one time and another, over $5,000 has been assessed for liquor law violations. Two years ago Governor Larrabee remitted all fines against him, he engaging to go into business again When Governor Larrabee went out and Governor Boies came in an anti-prohibitionist came into power and Jordan returned to Iowa and he is now running a saloon at Ottumwa. Prohibitionists are not pleased at the action and Republicans declare it an effort to carry prohibition votes next fall. It is a radical departure and is upsetting calculations.

The Report Discredited.

WASHINGTON July 25.—The report from Chili that a steam launch of the United States gunship Pensacola was blown up by a torpedo from the Chilian steamer Condell cannot be confirmed at the navy department. No credit is lended in the report if report from Chili investigation by the department officials it has been ascertained that the Pensacola was not in Chilian waters on the date given. Of the 80 Chilian sailors said to have been killed no name of any one reported to have been killed in the accident, those of the officers appear on the master roll of the Pensacola for the quarter ending March 31 last.

are Otto Schmidt New York William Hayes carpenter and Cooper New York and George A Peckham seaman Boston The name of A K Dykeman and Teddy O Rourke are not to be found on the roll mentioned

A report from Admiral Meade has received at the department says that during an engagement at Iquique on May 21 a torpedo boat of the Chilian government was blown up by accident by a torpedo from the government vessel Imperial and out of a crew of eighty men, two were killed and four mortally wounded This accident it is thought may have been reported under a misapprehension as happening to the launch of the Pensacola. Although three of the names of men reported to be killed agree with the muster roll of the Pensacola the navy department places no reliance in the report, for had such an accident happened Admiral Meade would, if he will be have reported it immediately to the department.

BASE BALL

Western Association

MINNEAPOLIS KANSAS CITY

MINNEAPOLIS July 25—Minneapolis pulled up the worst fielding game ever played and so lost today a game Duke was likewise hit hard Score Minneapolis, 5, Kansas City, 10

DULUTH DENVER

DULUTH July 25.—Duluth actually won a game today and won it by superior all around playing The Denver pitcher Kennedy, was wild, and in the seven innings in which he officiated he gave eight men bases on balls. Then McNabb was substituted and did steadier work. Eight hits were made off Inks delivery but brilliant fielding kept the visitors runs down Umpire Emslie fined McCarr O Connor and O'Brien $5 each Werrick's four bagger for the visitors in the eighth was the feature. Score:

Duluth	2	1	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	—10
Denver	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	—5

Earned runs Duluth 1 Denver 1
Two base hits—Wright, Lamoyne O Brien
Fly catches—Clark Beard
Home run Werrick
Double plays Fly O Brien
Bases on balls Off Inks 5 off Kennedy 8 off McNabb 1
Wild pitches Kennedy 1
Struck out By Inks 7 by Kennedy 3 by McNabb 2.
Stolen bases Lamoyne 2, Gleason
Left on bases—Duluth 9 Denver 10
Umpire Emslie

SIOUX CITY—LINCOLN

[illegible] the home team conspired against itself and let the Lincoln boys have three runs and the game. O'Day and Meakim both did good work in the box, but the Huskers put up a very wooden game about the bases. Score Sioux City 9 Lincoln 12.

MILWAUKEE—OMAHA

MILWAUKEE, July 25.—Milwaukee had an easy time defeating the new Omaha team, which was a pitched up affair Several of the players expected did not arrive and the team had to be filled out with local men. Score Milwaukee 17, Omaha 1.

OMAHA'S STANDING.

MILWAUKEE July 25—By reason of the league the Omaha team will take the same standing that it had when it dropped out, forty-three games won and twenty-three lost. This will put the team in the lead The various scheduled games for which the Omahas failed to appear all which were given to the other clubs to an umpire's decision of nine to nothing and not be so recorded but will simply be forfeited as postponed games. They are nine in all three each with the Denvers, Lincolns and Kansas Cities. These games may be played after the close of the regular season, or may not be played at all Manager Bagley, late of the Cincinnatis is in charge. The Omaha team now belongs to the Western Association, which has contributed a number of the players. Milwaukees have given Dungan, Lincoln outfielder Flannagan, Denvers have given McGilvery Minneapolis Dugdale, a couple of men have been signed from outside and three of the original Omaha team's players, Walsh Traffley and Baker, remain with the club. Dungan was given to the team with the understanding that he could be taken back if he joined the Milwaukee club wanted him. Clarke, Donnelly and Twedbell, who were among the deserters of the Omaha team, have signed with the Columbus team, and so far as it is learned they will not return. If they do not they will likely be blacklisted.

National League.

BROOKLYN, N Y, July 25—In today's game Esper was batted hard for two innings then Thornton, who took his place, was hit even harder. The Phillies succeeded in a complete shut-out through Lovett's wildness in the ninth inning and an error by Ward. O Brien, the new second baseman secured from Portland, played his first game with Brooklyn today and made a decided hit. Brooklyn 15, Philadelphia 2.

PITTSBURG—CINCINNATI

PITTSBURG July 25—A brilliant game was played here today between the Cincinnati and home teams King and Mullane pitched well but King weakened in the ninth inning after two strikes had been called on Smith Three hits followed and scored the only run in the game. Score Cincinnati 1; Pittsburg, 0.

CLEVELAND—CHICAGO.

CLEVELAND, July 25—The worst of ball never seen here took place today Nichol was knocked out of the box, as was also Luby, and the home team had to change pitchers twice during the game. The fielding was very poor and no brilliant plays were made Score Cleveland 11, Chicago 15.

BOSTON—NEW YORK

BOSTON, July 25—The Giants badly whipped the Bostons today. The latter team played a very poor game all the way through, while on the other hand the New Yorks played one of their strongest this season The home team could not hit Welch, but Clarkson was batted freely Score New York 13, Boston 3.

American Association.

At Philadelphia—Athletic 6, Washington 1
At Columbus Columbus 4, St. Louis 1.
At Baltimore Boston 2, Baltimore 8.
Called on account of darkness, fourteen innings played.
At Cincinnati Cincinnati 12, Louisville 3.

Lick Observatory in Danger

SAN JOSE, Calif., July 25—News from Mt. Hamilton states that a fire started half a mile from the line of Wendell's ranch, two miles east of the Lick Observatory, and burning in a southerly direction passed over Morton's ranch, destroying about 300 cords of valuable timber All the houses in the ranch burned The damage to the lessee, owing to the interest had was avoided by closing up the house. A barn and a few shanties were burned. The fires were extinguished at nine o'clock tonight and the men went from here to fight the flames have returned.

The White Squadron.

NEW YORK July 25—The White squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Walker, sailed from their anchorage on the North river to day for Fisher's Island There they will be joined by the naval militia battalion. The Newark, which was delayed for a short time by the fouling of her cable

No Glove Contests

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn, July 25.—The Minneapolis chief of police has issued an order that hereafter no glove "contests" shall occur at the Theatre Comique or Pence opera house. The administration evidently opposes sparring, unless conducted under club auspices. A contest was to have been held at the Pence to-night.

Will Be Taken Home.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25—An authoritative statement from Mr Quay's private South of this city and other close friends of Senator Quay will be published in the Record to-morrow to the effect that Mr. Quay will resign his position as United States Senator [illegible]

CAPE COD FOLKS

They Give a Neighborly Reception to Grover Cleveland

GROVER IS NOW ONE OF THEM

People of Sandwich City Enthusiastic Greeting The Festivities Include Addresses and a Big Clambake

SANDWICH Mass July 25 Not since the centennial of the town, two years ago has Sandwich been so full of strangers as today when ex President Cleveland who has chosen Cape Cod for his place of residence for the summer, visited the town. The occasion was a reception tendered him by the citizens of Sandwich and Bourne. Governor Russell and his staff came down in the morning and stopped at Buzzards Bay where ex President Cleveland joined them. George L Mc Laughlin was in waiting accompanied by Joseph Jefferson Colonel Whitney and other distinguished gentlemen

Upon arrival the ex President was first cordially greeted by Governor Russell and Mr Cleveland was escorted to the large tent where the reception was held

Mr Cleveland and Governor Russell walked from train to the reception tents The streets were crowded and the distinguished guests were accorded a continuous welcome all along the line Senator W W McCall chairman of the reception committee received the president and the guests At the reception Mr Cleveland and Governor Russell shook hands with thousands of people and passed pleasant words of greeting

The reception lasted until nearly 1 o'clock, when half an hour's recess was taken before dinner

After the banquet had been enjoyed George T M Davis [illegible] of arrangements called the assembly to order and in a few words introduced Henry C Thatcher, of Yarmouth, who presided After the postprandial exercises Mr Thatcher made a brief speech of welcome and congratulation and then introduced President Cleveland, the guest of the occasion As Mr Cleveland rose to greet the assembly he was greeted with long continued applause and cheers. When the enthusiasm had subsided he spoke as follows

Mr Cleveland replying to the toast, "Our Neighbor the ex President," praised the beauties of Cape Cod and returned thanks for the neighborly attention of the inhabitants. Speaking of the presidency, he said the most impressive thing connected with it, after the honor had been relinquished, was to see the citizens whom the "people had selected from their ranks to do their bidding for a third time, and to be liable to put in the discharge of public duty, has laid aside the honor and the work of the highest office in the world and has returned again to the people to resume at their side the ordinary duties which pertain to every day citizenship. Here he is or should be, subject to the same rules of behavior which apply to his fellow citizens and should be accorded the same fair and decent treatment unless he has in some way forfeited it."

He drew the parable of the good Samaritan, although he said he had not fallen among thieves, and instead of the one man having compassion for him he had been surrounded by them ever since he came to Cape Cod and Barnstable county. He declared his intention to be a good neighbor, and notwithstanding the fact that the large majority of his neighbors were in a state of delusion politically, he should not question on this point or become a political recluse. While he did not wish to tempt such a fate as befell the men from Jerusalem he could hardly avoid dwelling on his fixed political convictions.

"Something," said he, "we can certainly do safely and properly. We can be tolerant of one another. We can constantly test our political beliefs by the light of patriotism good citizenship and true American spirit, and we can be brave enough and honest enough to follow where they lead We shall then elevate our political efforts and find inspiration to activity in a determination to aid in making our country the best. It ought to be and [illegible] to ourselves and our fellow countrymen the happiest of all You also by no means to suppose from what he has said that I in the least fail to appreciate my good fortune in being as almost fully fledged resident of Cape Cod and Barnstable county.

Mr Cleveland's remarks were frequently applauded and as he closed there was another outburst of applause. Governor Russell was then introduced.

Governor Russell said: "The sturdy citizens of Cape Cod laying aside for the time all distinctions of party, meet to-day to extend a welcome to our distinguished guest I know that you are glad to have the commonwealth, standing as she does above all differences of opinion join with you in welcoming to her borders the ex president of the United States, whom you gladly greet as a neighbor and a friend!" The governor spoke warmly in eulogy of Mr Cleveland.

Mayor Nathan Matthews, Jr, followed Governor Russell, and welcomed the ex president on behalf of the city, saying that the city, commonwealth and country owed much to Mr Cleveland in the way of statesmanship and honest politics. He said the occasion was a spontaneous recognition of the honor conferred on the city by Mr. Cleveland selecting it as his summer home. He added that the ex president would be written in history as one who had rendered his country a never-to-be-forgotten service in the cause of intelligent, honest, wise politics.

Speaker W. A. Barrett followed the mayor in eulogistic remarks, and was in turn followed by Charles Francis Adams.

Other speakers were President Charles F. Choate, S. W. McCall Dr Everett of Quincy, Gen. W J Corcoran, Joseph Quincy, Joseph Jefferson, William Lloyd Garrison and many others.

The exercises closed at 5:30, and Mr. Cleveland and the governor accompanied by the mayor and other prominent citizens of Boston left this evening for the Cottage at Buzzards Bay. Shortly afterwards they were taken to Chatham, where they will spend Sunday.

Triumph of the Law.

NASHVILLE July 25.—The happy termination of the miners' troubles at Briceville, in east Tennessee, has given great satisfaction throughout the state To the courage, skill, good judgment and positive determination of Governor Buchanan to enforce the law is due the credit of avoiding blood shedding, maintaining the dignity of the state, enforcing the law and thereby protecting capital as well as labor The trouble was actually brought to the attention of miners involved being not more than 500 or 600 and most of them from Pennsylvania but the natives among them restrained from violence and enabled a peaceful solution to be made. It may be the effect of the lesson taught it has been clearly demonstrated that the law is supreme and that every citizen in a state should be protected in his life, liberty and property. It is the first serious conflict of the sort in this state and it will stand as a landmark which has been flowing this way so rapidly the last few years and satisfy its way in that the law will be enforced.

At Cape May.

CAPE MAY, N J, July 25. The president is expected to arrive here from the New York yacht Corsair Wednesday or Thursday. It is reported that Mr. Quay (R. C.), is expected the president. [illegible]

OUR CABLE LETTERS.

The Week of England's Parliamentary Session

GENERAL ELECTIONS NEXT YEAR

France and England Quarreling Over African Boundaries The Czar Cut Heating Servian Statesmen Kaiser William Injured

(Copyrighted 1891 by the Associated Press.)

LONDON July 25 —It now regarded as certain that the session of parliament will wind up next Saturday The discussion on the estimates will not be prolonged The liberal leaders will probably deal with the evening sitting with Irish legislation the foreign office vote and there will be some cursory talk about each great issue as the truth will once but taken as a whole the estimates will be allowed to pass easily It seems hard that on the motion that the speaker leave the chair there will be some further discussion in regard to the Manipur business There are certain points in connection with the disastrous affair which have never been cleared up and some of the Anglo-Indians in the house desire further information Indian budget will be taken up next Monday and by that time it is likely the few members will be left at Westminster to hear it

The negotiations which are at present being carried on in Paris between the governments of Great Britain and France may have a very serious result for the British colony of Sierra Leone The question under discussion is one of those curious points which sometimes arise in treaties relating to territories of which maps can give only an approximate idea. For the past quarter of a century France has gradually been closing in Sierra Leone whose sole trade is in the various products which reach the coast from the interior This trade is now a valuable one and the imports, mostly from England, [illegible] a similar sum. In August of 1889 a convention was come to by Great Britain and France as to the spheres of influence in the "Hinterland," and it was [illegible] that the possessions of Sierra Leone should not extend beyond 11 degrees of longitude west of Greenwich and the 10th degree of latitude. Near the border line was the important town of Faranah situated almost at the source of the Niger It is at this town that all the native caravans on their way to Sierra Leone from the interior have to cross the river, and it is consequently the place of the greatest commercial importance. On the French maps, Faranah was shown well within the French boundary, but English officials claim that accurate observations have now clearly demonstrated that it is really within the British limits and the inhabitants of Sierra Leone are naturally anxious to retain this important factor in their trade. It is the neck of the bottle through which the trade of the country flows and this is recognized by the French and by the English colonists. France is the richest and to give her all the rights to the town. The best held out to Great Britain the region around Lake Tsadi. The inhabitants of Sierra Leone are seriously alarmed at the danger which they see in their trade and appeal to Lord Salisbury and Lord Knutsford that Sierra Leone is of such strategical importance to the empire, and that the cession of Faranah to France by allowing the French to deflect the trade to their Senegal and Niger colonies, can only result in the destruction of the prosperity of Sierra Leone, and in its eventually being absorbed into the French colonies, by which it will be secured in [illegible]

The czar has just entertained the Servian statesmen, M. Rostics, consolidating the friendship between Russia and Servia and making plain to his friend, Prince Nicholas that Montenegro is by no means so useful Servia provided Servia can be had. The [illegible] received a visit from a French squadron which may or may not be a demonstration in connection with the Czar's visit to England. The cession of Servia is part of the traditional policy of Russia to have nothing to do with Austria in the war in case of a conflict in Bulgaria's advance toward Constantinople. Another indication of the policy is the [illegible] which has been made in the management of the Russian line of steamers on the Danube, it is desired to lay stress rather on military possibilities than on commercial utility. Russia is quarrelled with her old ally, Germany, and the czar is very shy of his double partner, the French republic. But the triple alliance renders the maintenance of our policy by Russia impracticable without [illegible] and it is possible that the visit of the French fleet may be accompanied by some exchange of [illegible] between the czar and the French government.

The often recurring gossip about the Marquis of Hartington and his intentions toward the Duchess of Manchester is again brought forward by statements in the Freeman's Journal to the effect that the two will not be married. The writer in the Journal claims to have positive information from an unquestionable source that the idea of marriage has been abandoned. The news for the already decided, assuming that to have existed, is not given and many well informed people pronounce the statement a canard.

It is semi officially confirmed to-day that the general elections will take place in 1892

Mrs. Rowland aunt of the eldest Stanley, has just died. She was found dead in bed at her home in Tyldesley, Wales. She had long suffered from partial paralysis and a final stroke of the infliction is supposed to have been the cause of her death. Stanley recently paid a visit to the old lady and other relatives expressing relationship to him, and gave evidence that although he had changed his name he was not dead, at his kindred.

The Bishop of Cloyne has ordered the priests in his diocese not to say mass or attend the funeral or recommend the deceased to prayers for the consolation in any case who is unfortunately dying is supplied at the [illegible] or at the funeral.

The Natural History museum at Kensington received a novel addition to its shelves in the shape of 10,000 spiders. The insects were to be attached to the institution by the late Count Keiserling, who spent a good part of his life in collecting them.

An official denial is given out in Brussels of the report that Belgium has adhered to the dreibund.

The town of Schwalbarg, near Oppenheim, has been almost wiped by fire. Hardly a house was left standing. Many horses and cattle perished in the flames.

The Shah of Persia has delegated a dozen noblemen to visit Germany and study the methods employed in various branches of the German administration. The Shah is a great admirer of German official methods, and has in the [illegible] reforms in his own country which will probably be based on the report of the [illegible]

[illegible] Long, Paris, who [illegible] a train on the [illegible] railway over [illegible] has [illegible] of [illegible] Hill, V[illegible] acquitted of the charge [illegible] The company was [illegible] employing boys at work [illegible]

The Prince of Wales [illegible] that he [illegible] contemptuous language in speaking of the Birmingham Radicals at repeat the recent visit to that city to open the new law courts

OUR BERLIN LETTER

(Copyrighted 1891 by the Associated Press.)

BERLIN July 25 Emperor William resuming his inquiries as to the accident which befell him on Thursday morning on board the royal yacht Hohenzollern by which his right knee was injured, leaks out that his ankle was hurt and that he will use his foot sparingly for some time

The French squadron celebrating its visit to Russia have been made an occasion for some German clubs belonging to a social club in the Vaterland and quarrel with the German members because they refused to participate in the reception to the French naval officers. Those men been of the club refused a subscription to cover the expenses of a certain public banquet to be given in honor of the Frenchmen on excursion to Cronstadt and a secret and the committee having the matter in charge insisted that every member of the club should contribute funds for their festivities In consequence the club quarters have been the scene of several encounters which are probably the preludes to a series of dueling challenges.

United States minister Phelps is in receipt of numerous telegrams from America pointing out the fact of the free circulation of false stories regarding a second operation which is said to have been performed on him The Associated Press correspondent called upon Mr Phelps in regard to these reports and telegraphs the result of his visit thus

I saw him at his desk in the legation to-day and he looked the picture of health His physicians, Doctors Bergeron and Leber, say that he needs a few weeks' rest at Hamburg, and then a few days at mineral springs, but he will not leave Berlin until the Chicago Fair commissioners arrive in this city"

It is expected that the third circular issued by Privy Counsellor Wermouth of the department of [illegible] as commissioner to the Chicago Fair, will be spread broadcast among the various manufacturers of Germany.

The Vossische Zeitung comments on incidents attending the voyage of the French fleet as affording valuable strategic points for a future war It notes that the French ironclads are of deep draught, and could not pass through the sound to the Baltic, but had to proceed to deeper channels, more open to attack from an enemy. The Vossische calculates that French strategists are reckoning on the aid of Denmark in the next war, but looks that support of the Copenhagen forts would be rendered futile.

The traders of the empire have been officially asked as to the nature of the exhibits which they are prepared for the Chicago fair Only a few replies have as yet been returned.

A Great Tories Victory

LONDON, July 25—The Mid Bucks election in the Wycombe division of Buckinghamshire was an undoubted defeat for the Unionists. Nothing [illegible] by a [illegible] by attempting to minimize the result was due to Unionist carelessness and apathy. The decline of the Tory spirit is severely commented on by the Unionist.

The Chronicle says: The [illegible] due to the Conservative candidate adopting the protective cry The laborers evidently think the protection for the farmers will not benefit their wages. They voted for the Liberal candidate, believing that [illegible] be entrusted to a radical government.

The Daily News is jubilant It says the result of the election is proof that the country is really waiting to reverse the decision of 1886.

An Assassin's Attempt.

PARIS, July 25—The report that has prevailed in this city today to the effect that an attempt had been made to assassinate Madame Carnot, the wife of the president, by means of an infernal machine, was entirely incorrect in that the attempt was not made on the life of Madame Carnot but the wife of a prominent member of the French cabinet. It was [illegible] that the intended victim was Madame Cavaignac, wife of the minister of the interior. An analysis of the powder which was found in the hollowed out portion of the book received by Madame Cavaignac proves that it is fulminate of mercury, a highly explosive compound

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK July 25—The stock market was extremely dull again today Only 87,000 shares changed hands During the first hour prices were very weak in expectation of an unfavorable bank statement. Burlington and Missouri fell for sale, but Jersey Central led the decline The selling, although at no time of any great volume, was sufficient to keep prices on the downward course. Jersey Central was weak and declined 2 per cent by 11 o'clock. The decline in the general list at that hour ranged from ½ to 2 per cent. After 11 o'clock there was some recovery, due to the fact that the market was more favorable than the most sanguinely expected. The market closed dull with prices only slightly above the lowest point

CLOSING PRICES

Adams Ex	147	U. P.	41¾
American Ex	116	U. S. Ex	86
C. B. & Q.	80¾	Wells Fargo Ex	140
Del. Lack. & W.	141½	Western Union	79¾
Denver & Rio Grande	4¾	Cent. Coal	30¼
Illinois Central	93	Cons. Coal	35¼
Kan. & Tex.	13¼	U. S. L. & G.	11¼
Mo. Pacific	63	do preferred	40
North. Pac.	22¼	Chic. Gas	70¾
Northwest	93¼	do Cons.	111¼
N. Y. C. & N. W.	103	Col. Coal	103¼
Preferred	138	Illinois Steel	19¼
N. Y. C.	99	Pittsburg	150
Pullman P. C.	177	Mich. Central	87
Rock Island	77¾	Lake Shore	108
St. L. & S. F.	35	do preferred	77
Preferred	85	Lead Trust	27
Reading	30¼	Sugar Trust	75
St. Paul	80¼	Rio Grande West.	36¼
St. Paul & Omaha	12	Preferred	68

The Kaiser's Slip.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, July 25—The kaiser has met with a slight but annoying accident which will spoil his trip and compel him to stay for some time. He slipped on the deck of the Hohenzollern, today and injured his right knee. The trouble is not serious but the doctors say that the emperor must rest the leg for quite a long time The projected mountain excursion will have to be abandoned in consequence. The health of the emperor remains good.

Opposed to Fusion

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 25 The Star this evening publishes an interesting collection of interviews with leading and prominent Democrats throughout Kansas relative to the expediency of a fusion of the Democracy of the state with the People's party. The sentiment of prominent office seekers in the Democratic party of the state, and the result shows a remarkable unanimity of sentiment against such a step and in favor of an independent Democratic campaign.

Work Resumed.

NEW YORK Tenn July 25—A Knoxville special says. The governor and the convict committee at Coal Creek safely The miners are at work today, with no demonstrations whatever so far

Koch's Remedy [illegible]

BERLIN, July 25—The announcement on Saturday that Professor Koch had [illegible] all the public offices held by him caused considerable [illegible] speculation as to the [illegible] of this action upon his part

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, July 25 The [illegible] of the [illegible] is in [illegible] by a [illegible] Mary [illegible]

M. I. DeCOURSEY, Real Estate Agent!

AGENT FOR SALE OF LOTS IN

Parrish's Addition, West End Addition, D Russ Wood Addition, Beacon Hill Addition, Walnut Addition, Orrin's Addition, Roswell Addition, Loomis' Addition, Broadmoor, Nob Hill, Calvert Heights, Colorado City, Manitou, La Vergne, North End Addition, Edwards Addition.

A lovely Country Estate near town
The best Corner Lots in the City
The best Business Lots in the City.

I have some great BARGAINS both large and small
I have houses for rent and for sale I have money to loan
I can effect Insurance in the best companies at the lowest rates.

Office 12½ South Tejon Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.

On for all Time.

Large size, Solid Oak, $15 Chiffoniers for $10.75.
Fifteen and Twenty Dollar, Antique Sideboards, for $10 and $13.50 respectively.
Bed Lounges $7 and $7.50.
Woven Wire Springs for Two Dollars.
These prices are on for all time at

FAIRLEY BROTHERS,
No. 23 South Tejon Street.

C. E. Swan & Co.
30 Pike's Peak Avenue.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Tennis Suits,
Blazers,
Top Coats.

GRANT'S
Art and Curiosity Store,
Manitou Avenue, Manitou, Colo
Views, Native Jewelry, Minerals,
Books and Stationery,
Novels Freshened.
Grant's, Manitou, Colo.

NOTICE
Should visit Colorado Springs and Manitou
AIKEN'S FREE MUSEUM OF COLORADO CURIOSITIES.
No. 105 Pike's Peak Avenue, One Square East of Antlers Park.

Money to Loan

I have the following special sums to loan at reasonable rates on improved city or town property:

$300
400
500
700
1000
1250
1300

Money to Loan. Money to Loan.

EDWARD FERRIS,
104 Pike's Peak Avenue.

WALL, PURSEL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
[illegible]
AND STODDARD LEAPING HACKS.
114 North Tejon Street.

Conservative Bargains.

Three lots on South Tejon at $1050 each on easy terms. These are the cheapest lots on Tejon.
A nice house of 8 rooms, full lot, and small house in the [illegible] at $4600. This is on one of the best streets.
60 by 100 feet of prospective business property at $100 per front foot. A new business block is to be erected right by this.
100 by 190 feet on Tejon, only three blocks [illegible] Sanitarium House, for $4000.
Lots in Hillside Addition at $275 each, on easy payments.
$12. Vacant lots to trade for modern residences.
[illegible]
28 South Tejon Street.

[illegible]
CONTRACTOR,
Builder and Jobber.
17½ East Pike's Peak Avenue
JOSEPH DOZIER,
AGENT FOR
WILLER'S PATENT BLINDS!
Window and Door Screens.
Contracting and Building.
South of court house on Nevada Ave.

HUYLER'S
BONBONS AND CHOCOLATES.
CIGARS.
PIPES.
TOBACCO.
GARDNER & CO.

LIVE TROUT.
Trout from 3 to 5 [illegible] in length [illegible] for stocking streams. Price $10 per [illegible] Can be delivered [illegible]
H. G. THORNTON,
[illegible]

[illegible]
CONWAY,
No. 10 [illegible]
CREAMS AND ICES.
Iced Fruit.
Sundaes.
Strawberry Ice Cream.
[illegible]

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

One year ..... $6 00 Six months $3 00
Three months ..... 2 00 One month 1 00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

One year ..... $1 50 Six months 75
Three months 50

ADVERTISING RATES

Rates made known on application to the Publishers.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and looking their discontinued will please write a line at the business office, where it will be promptly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continued after the time ordered has expired. No claims are allowed against employees of the paper who profess to offer any of our accounts. All regular notices for the Weekly Gazette should be in not later than 12 noon on Saturday. Advertisements are received only on the understanding that the proprietors of the paper are not responsible for any accidental omissions or delays.

R. W. BURNS, Manager of the Gazette.

We have taken the liberty of printing views of several homes in this city without consulting the owners. But as no names appear, we trust no one will regard this as an unwarrantable liberty. Mr. Melton ..... three views, but otherwise selected his own views. The illustration will be admired by everyone, yet a great many will say that such and such a house is prettier than some of the set and why was not that put in? The criticism will likely be just, but there are hundreds of beautiful homes in Colorado Springs and it is impossible to make a selection which will please everybody. In this series will also appear another sheet representing business blocks and still another sheet giving the churches of Colorado Springs.

In another column will be found some telegraphic correspondence regarding a ..... river points to Colorado. It will be very gratifying to the people to know that the matter is receiving consideration, and the Rock Island officials are entitled to praise for their speedy action.

In another column will be seen an article from the Manitou Journal, nominating Frank Bowers for sheriff. We publish this in justice to Mr. Bowers who was put in a false position by our printing of his candidacy for superintendent of schools. Manitou has only one candidate, and he is a candidate for sheriff.

This morning we print an interview with Mr. R. W. Tansill, the famous ..... and our fellow citizen, in which there is a wealth of information. The subject of irrigation is one in which the people of this community are equally interested, and Mr. Tansill's investigations extend over a large territory and are ..... of a practical character.

Our people are under thanks today that two dangerous conflicts were settled without bloodshed last week and on the side of justice. The governor of the state of Minnesota determined not to have a prize fight in Minneapolis. The mayor of the city was in favor of it and so was the sheriff. But the sheriff found he would lose his official head if he did not obey, so he obeyed. This was an act which will make Governor Merriam very popular throughout the country. The governor of Tennessee hesitated somewhat in the beginning, but what he hesitated for was worth hesitating for. The miners have come to reason, given up everything and promised not to interfere with the convicts.

GENERAL BROOKE'S RECORD.

General Brooke visited Fort Logan last week, which is in the department of which he has recently been placed at the head. General Brooke has no great popular reputation, yet at the close of the war he was regarded by some of our most intelligent military men as one of a half dozen of the volunteer officers who showed superior military ability. Logan has usually been rated as the greatest of the volunteer generals. So far as reputation goes, this is true. But he did not demonstrate the soldierly qualities that were seen in General Brooke. He belonged to that class of political generals, among whom were Banks, Butler, Fremont, McClernand, J. M. Palmer, Sigel and Burnside, who were all failures when they had independent commands, though frequently were very useful as division and corps commanders. It is true that Burnside graduated from West Point, yet he had given up the profession of the soldier and belonged rather to the volunteer grade. General Logan has a reputation far more honorable than any of those generals we have named. He was very brave and inspiring in battle and was thoroughly trusted by his men, but lacked knowledge of military science. It was always a question what he would do if thrown upon his own responsibility in some sudden disaster. Would he have been dazed, like Hooker at Chancellorsville, or would he have been equal to the occasion, like Grant at Shiloh? Tactical knowledge is of the utmost importance in fighting a battle and only the natural soldier or the well trained man can seize upon every advantage which will give the enemy the most harm and himself the most protection. It is questionable whether Logan would have thought of seizing the Henry house or Little Round Top. Yet the former saved the Army of Virginia at the battle of Second Bull Run and the latter made possible the glorious victory at Gettysburg. It was because of this want of training that General Sherman, who perhaps knew General Logan as well as any one, did not appoint him as the successor of McPherson to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, an appointment to which he was entitled by seniority of rank and by brilliancy of service. But General Sherman on the other hand took General Howard, who, in all respects a brave soldier, had not been fortunate in the eastern army and was not a popular hero. At the beginning of the war, the volunteer officers had more high positions in the west than in the east and it is rather remarkable how the volunteer officers were weeded out of high commands in the army of the west. At the battle of Nashville, the last great battle in the west, there was hardly a volunteer officer who had any position of great responsibility. Sherman in his memoirs, to the end, did not have any volunteer officers of higher rank than division commanders. But there were a few officers produced during the war who were of an entirely different type from ..... officers. ..... the field of battle it was so instructive recognition of their ability because of their coolness and self-possession in times of disaster, their great control over their men, their great personal bravery, and their familiarity with military tactics. Of this number, we recognize three by their positions recently in our regular army: General Terry, General Miles and General Brooke. Each of these generals won his place by merit and without influence. Though not having been at West Point, they exhibited more soldierly qualities than some of its brilliant graduates. They very wisely took this as their life work. These three, properly speaking, in the order in which they are named, ought to be considered the three most brilliant volunteer officers in the army.

General Brooke had the distinguished honor of serving through the war in the Second army corps, which has sometimes been called the "fighting" corps of the Army of the Potomac. It is hardly more true of this corps than of the Fifth, but the Second army corps did have this distinction. It contained a larger number ..... who took high commands at the end of the war than were furnished by any other corps. Before General Gibbon retired from the regular army, the Second army corps had four of its five general officers, including Howard and Miles who were major generals, or two out of three, and Gibbon and Brooke who were brigadier generals, or two out of six. The Second army corps during the war supplied a great many officers of distinguished commands to other army corps. General Sedgwick left the command of its Second division to take command of the Sixth army corps. General Howard was with the Second army corps until after the battle of Fredericksburg, when he was given the Eleventh army corps. General Gibbon left the Second army corps to take command of the Twenty-third late in the war. Generals Barlow, Caldwell and Hays at various times held important commands in other corps. To be distinguished as a general officer in such a corps was indeed an honor. A host of other names, like Carroll, Alex Hays and William Hays, come to mind who have greatly distinguished themselves.

General Brooke achieved equal distinction with the other brave soldiers in ..... At Fair Oaks, in command of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania, he won commendation from all sides not simply because of his physical courage, but for the promptness and ability with which he handled his men so that they did very effective work. From this time on, the higher officers in the Army of the Potomac considered Brooke one of the most promising young men in the army. For this reason he was always chosen for the forlorn hope, and he never failed to accomplish what was possible. At Antietam he was specially commended by his officers for the way in which he handled his troops to protect the flank of Sumner, who had advanced too far in a charge with Sedgwick's division. Brooke saw the danger before Sumner or his superior officers saw it, and immediately changed front and contributed no little to prevent the capture of Sumner and his whole division. At Fredericksburg he was the admiration of the entire army. Charging St. Mary's Heights, he, like other brave soldiers, could not go over the stone wall, but he did not intend to lose the ground bought with the precious blood of so many of his men, so he drew his line behind a small house and picked off the cannoneers, thus greatly modifying the effectiveness of the Confederate fire. At Chancellorsville, in the wheat field at Gettysburg, in the Wilderness, at the Salient, at Spottsylvania Court House, he fully sustained the brilliant reputation that he had won. He finally fell severely wounded at Cold Harbor, and was unable to join the Army of the Potomac during its last active campaign.

Frank Bowers for Sheriff.

Manitou Journal.

While the name of Frank Bowers has thus far been mentioned but a few times in the county press in connection with the nomination for the office of sheriff, it is a well known fact that he is the choice of a large number of the leading citizens not only of Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou, but of the county at large. He is their choice because they believe him to be the most available candidate and the best man for the office. Frank Bowers has lived in El Paso county for sixteen years, and is known as an honest, upright citizen, an honorable gentleman, a trustworthy officer, and loyal Republican. For several years he followed the carpenter trade, and he has always been the friend of the laboring man. He has served as deputy sheriff for four terms and has been marshal of Manitou for eight consecutive years. As marshal he has attained a reputation for faithfulness and efficiency extending far beyond the limits of his town and county, and it is frequently observed by those in a position to know that Manitou has the best regulated police service in the state. Having for a number of years been engaged in a line of work which peculiarly fits him for the position to which he aspires and having discharged the duties of every office he has ever held with credit alike to himself and the public, Manitou will at the coming Republican convention present the name of Frank Bowers for sheriff of El Paso county. Manitou has no candidate for any other office, and will be satisfied with no other nomination, and in asking for the nomination of Mr. Bowers does so feeling that she is not only entitled to this consideration but that her candidate is the best man for the place.

OUT WEST.

On July 14th the body of Wm. D. Wilson was found in a snow bank at Silverton, where it had lain since January 22. Wilson was carried away by an avalanche and the body buried too deep to be recovered until the summer suns melted the snows.

The Woman's Relief Corps held a lawn social at Longmont this week, and secured funds to finish a room in the Soldiers' Home in Monte Vista.

The Farmers' Milling and Elevator company met in annual session in Longmont last Thursday. The year's work was reviewed and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Blinn of Berthoud, who gave some practical suggestions looking toward a larger success along the line of the Farmers' Mill Alliance in Colorado.

The sermon entitled "Why I am a Methodist" preached by the Rev. H. E. Warner July 5th in the First Baptist church in the series of sermons on the Protestant denominations has been printed in the Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate of July 23.

The Elliott Jury.

Columbus, O., July 25.—The jury in the Elliott case has taken a recess till Monday morning. There is growing anxiety over the failure of the jury to return a verdict. There is no reliable information as to the standing of the jury, though it is understood they are ten for murder in the first degree and two for murder in the second degree.

WATER IS KING.

NEW MEXICO AND COLORADO VERSUS CALIFORNIA.

Mr. R. W. Tansill Relates What He Has Seen Accomplished Through Irrigation During His Late Visit to New Mexico and the Pacific Coast.

A representative of THE GAZETTE met Mr. R. W. Tansill at The Antlers last evening, to whom he kindly related some of his observations on his late visit to New Mexico and the Pacific coast in the following interview:

"Mr. Tansill, as I learn that you have just returned from the Pacific coast may I ask the object of your trip?"

"I had a double purpose in visiting the coast this spring; first, to see how southern California would agree with my wife and myself, and second, to notice the development produced by irrigation."

"Was your trip satisfactory?"

"Perfectly so. Before starting for California we spent several weeks at Eddy, N. M. That, as you know, is our new town in the Pecos valley and as so much capital has gone from this city into that valley in developing its wonderful resources I will tell you about that country later. Suffice to say that we enjoyed our stay there very much. The days were a trifle warm, the thermometer reaching 90° during the heat of the day, but the nights were cool and delightful. From the Pecos valley we went direct to Phœnix, Ariz. Phœnix is the headquarters of the Salt River Valley irrigation enterprise, where they already have 60,000 acres under cultivation. They have about 10,000 acres suited to the cultivation of oranges and lemons, while figs promise to be a very profitable crop with them. Phœnix is a pretty little western town, having a population of about 6000, with an elevation of 1100 feet above the sea. Arizona has the lightest rainfall of any part of the United States, so that the air is very light and dry with plenty of sunshine."

"And you may think it is strange, but the season in that valley is nearly a month earlier than southern California. From Phœnix we went direct to Riverside, Cala. Riverside is situated in what is conceded to be the finest orange district of California. It is but a few years ago that the land about Riverside was but little more productive than the plains of Colorado. But, through the means of irrigation and the highest state of cultivation, that land is worth from $2,000 to $5,000 per acre, according to situation and condition of the orange orchards, and will pay good interest on those figures. No one should visit southern California without stopping at Riverside. A drive through Magnolia avenue alone, to say nothing of the beautiful orange groves, will richly repay one for the time spent."

"From Riverside we went to Los Angeles, with which we were greatly pleased. It seemed to be the cleanest city of its size, owing to its freedom from smoke, as visited, while its possession of both hill and plain affords a splendid opportunity for landscape, of which they have taken advantage; this together with its semi-tropic foliage makes it a city of beautiful homes. Pasadena, nine miles, where the Raymonds have their hotel, is a most charming suburb. We next visited Coronado Beach, across the bay from San Diego, stopping at Hotel del Coronado, one of California's most famous hotels. As Coronado Beach possesses one of the most equable climates in the country it is a great favorite with tourists. The great sweetwater reservoir in San Diego county, one of the largest and most expensive in the country, may be visited from this point by rail, making a pleasant excursion of a few hours. From Coronado we went to Santa Barbara by rail, although many prefer making the trip by steamer, as it is a lovely sail of about two hundred miles up the coast. Santa Barbara boasts of having one of the finest climates in southern California. The city is situated on ground sloping toward the sea and extending to the mountains, distant but a few miles west, while another spur of mountains extends into the Pacific on the north, thus protecting it from that quarter and affording a combination of mountain, valley and sea, which for grandeur is seldom equalled. The old Mission church, still in use, established here in the last century, is, I believe, in the best state of preservation of any in the state. Here too, thanks to irrigation and the mission fathers, may be seen a grape vine the branches of which cover an acre, and from which a crop of ten thousand pounds of grapes has been gathered in a single season while eight thousand pounds is the average yearly yield. It is needless to say that this is the largest grape vine in the world, the famous vine at Hampton Court, England, not excepted.

Next to oranges, the raisin grape is one of California's most profitable crops. Fresno City, in—the center of the San Joaquin valley, presents a striking example of what may be accomplished under the magic touch of irrigation. In 1871 a colony of 500 persons settled there and laid out 5,000 acres in small vineyards for the purpose mainly of cultivating the muscat or raisin grape. This colony, begun on the 16th of February, 1871, is the most prosperous, with the exception perhaps of Riverside, now existing in California. They bought and planted 5,000 acres of land, paying $2.50 an acre; to-day that land is worth from $1,000 to $1,500 per acre, while that valley has grown from about 5,000 in 1871 to a population of about 100,000 in 1890."

"Did you visit the north Pacific coast?"

"Yes, and I was struck with the rapid development that has been made in Oregon and Washington since my last visit. A large emigration is still going into the northwest. Yet they complain of dull times. We returned through Idaho and Utah. In Idaho large irrigation canals are being constructed at various points, while Utah is alive to the benefits of irrigation, and I may say that I found the entire west waking up upon the subject of irrigation."

"How did California strike you in comparison with Colorado and New Mexico for the farmer or investor?"

"The conditions are so entirely different that it is hard to draw a comparison, but when one considers the prices now prevailing for lands in California, coupled with the long haul they have to make to reach the eastern markets, as compared with the prices for lands in Colorado or New Mexico, it strikes me that Colorado and New Mexico present opportunities for both the farmer and investor, through the means of irrigation, superior to any other section of the United States."

"Now, please tell us your experience in the Pecos valley."

"My attention was directed to that valley three years ago. I decided to go and see for myself what were its conditions and possibilities. This valley has an elevation of 2500 to 4500 feet. The average rain fall is about thirteen inches per year. The atmosphere is light and dry and generally pleasant and bracing and statistics show that there is no better climate known for those afflicted with pulmonary and kindred diseases."

"Where is the Pecos valley?"

"It lies in the southeastern part of New Mexico. Here the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement company, with its headquarters in this city and general offices in Eddy, New Mexico, have constructed one of the largest and finest systems of reservoirs and irrigating canals in this country. This valley is 70 miles long, thirty to forty miles wide and as smooth as a floor, with a gentle slope of fifteen to twenty-five feet to the mile. So you see it is admirably adapted to irrigation, with an abundance of water at hand to irrigate with. The Pecos river is a great mountain stream, with a flow of about 500 cubic feet per second. Over 100 miles of main canals besides as many more of laterals have already been constructed. The main canals are from twenty to forty-five feet wide on the bottom and carrying from five to seven feet of water. Over 400,000 acres of the richest land in the world will be reclaimed and are being rapidly settled up and improved. There has been expended in this valley over $2,000,000, and at least $1,000,000 more will be expended within the next year.

"Does this company own these lands?"

"No; it is not the purpose of this company to hold lands. Three years ago they were all government lands, but a large portion of them have since been entered. There are yet, however, about 100,000 acres under these canals subject to entry under the homestead and desert land laws."

"What are deeded lands under these canals worth now?"

"Deeded lands, including a perpetual water right subject to an annual rental of but $1.25 per acre, can now be purchased at from $15 to $25 per acre, making them the lowest priced irrigated lands in the United States, hence the most desirable for farmers of moderate means, but these prices will certainly advance soon."

"What do these lands produce?"

"Everything that can be grown anywhere in the United States except oranges, lemons and citrus fruits. Fruits, vegetables, cereals, cotton, hemp, tobacco—everything grows there luxuriantly. This valley has nearly the same climate and soil as southern California and will rival that state in the production of semi-tropical fruits."

"Where will farmers find a market for their crops?"

"A railroad has been built into the valley from Pecos, Tex., on the Texas Pacific railroad, to Eddy, ninety miles, giving it communication with the outside world, and the mining districts of New Mexico and Colorado will take all the surplus produce of this valley for many years to come at good prices. Besides two cities are growing in the valley that will consume large quantities of produce. Eddy, the county seat of Eddy county, is the center of the valley and is a bright, enterprising little town and is certain to become a city of importance in the near future. It already has a $50,000 hotel, a national bank and stores that draw trade from over one hundred miles. It is beautifully laid out with shade trees and running water on either side of the street like this city. The whole valley is filling up rapidly and the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement company at Eddy, N. M., are kept busy answering inquiries from people who contemplate emigrating to some new country."

Time of Sheridan's Escort.

An elderly maiden lady, visiting with Sheridan at a country house, had set her heart on being his companion for a walk. He excused himself on account of the badness of the weather. Soon she intercepted him attempting to escape. "So, Mr. Sheridan," she said, "it has cleared up. I see." "Why, yes," he answered. "It has cleared up enough for one, but not for two."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Wise Provision.

Dashaway—Come, and take a late with me.

Stuffer—I don't care if I do, old man. I dined with Cleverton last night and he had a necktie on that took away my appetite.

Dashaway—Then I will ask you also—Clothier and Furnisher.

If you dislike games of cards it will greatly conduce to your comfort in society to announce that you are not able to play whist. Should you once yield you have delivered yourself up as a potential martyr, should "a fourth" be required, until death releases you.

MAITLAND COAL!

Lump and Nut.

Union Ice and Coal Co.

No. 28 W. Vermijo Ave.

Order books at Knapp's news stand, next door to the postoffice, and Hillhouse's grocery, 102 North Tejon street.

SINTON BROS' DAIRY

Fresh Milk, Cream,

Skim Milk and Buttermilk

Delivered daily in Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou. Orders by postal card will receive prompt attention.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for The El Paso Electric Company.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of The El Paso Electric Company that a meeting of said stockholders will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1891, at 10 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing officers of said Company and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

O. L. GODFREY, Secretary.

ECHO KENNELS.

Thoroughbred Greyhounds For Sale.

From My Bitch Echo, Dam of the Following Well known Coursers:

Bella F., winner of the American Field Cup, at Great Bend, October, 1890; also winner of 1st prize in Bench show, Great Bend, 1890; Swift, the great Wolf Dog and Boss of the Plains; Dart, the great Antelope Dog. Ben Echo, 1st prize winner at the Riverside Bust Most Riverside, Cala., 1890. Dash, Champion Coursers of Colorado, and many other well known Coursers, known for their grit as Coyote Killers.

C. F. HOECKEL, Prop.,

P. O. Box 3004. Denver, Colo.

J. J. HAGERMAN, Pres't. J. A. HAYES, Cashier. CHAS. THURLOW, Vice-Pres't. A. SUTTON, Asst Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $100,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 100,000.

Buys and Sells Foreign and Domestic Exchange and Does a General Banking Business.

DIRECTORS:

K. J. EATON, J. J. HAGERMAN, CHAS. THURLOW.
LOUIS R. EHRICH, A. A. MCGOYNEY, H. F. CROWELL,
IRVING HOWBERT, J. A. HAYES.

(6 13-1y)

THE COMMON VERDICT

IS IN FAVOR OF THE FIRST INSURANCE AGENCY

Of our visitors this season is, "What a lovely city! I am just delighted with it! Your streets are beautiful. Your air is so pure. Scenery so grand. Your people are so kind, contented, it almost seems like a fairyland." These are the expressions that greet you nearly every day.

With these advantages the verdict of entire strangers why should you hesitate to take a part and invest in some of the bargains that we can show you, and sure to bring large returns.

Examine Carefully This List.

Lot 5, block 207, 50x100. Price $1,000; $100 cash, balance $25 per month, interest 8 per cent. If you want a home don't fail to look at this.

Lot 15, block 318, South Tejon street, lot 50x140, 4 room house and stable. Only $1,500; $150 cash, balance in monthly payments of $20 each, interest 8 per cent. Can you do better than this?

Three lots on South Tejon, facing east, level and nice. Worth more money than we are asking, $1,050 each; small amount down, terms to suit. A good place for an investment.

Don't forget the corner on Weber and Monument, 100x100. A grand place for a home. Price $[illegible]

Here is another bargain that will bear close inspection, the northwest corner College Place and Cascade avenue, lot 100x120 feet, south and east exposure, overlooking College grounds. This is a grand corner. Price $5,250.

No. 14 Monument street, lot 46x100 feet, 7 room house, bath, hot and cold water; all furnished complete, $3,000.

703 North Cascade, 9 rooms, furnished. Price $5,500.

No. 227 South Wahsatch, 8 room house, stable, water, fruit, fine lawn; lot 50x190. Price $3,500.

HEMENWAY BROS.,

105 East Pueblo Street.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK!

Of Colorado Springs, Colo.,

As Made to the Comptroller of the Currency July 9, 1891:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$213,816 80	Capital stock	$100,000 00
Bonds and warrants	38,574 69	Surplus and undivided profits	21,324,787 13
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00	Circulation	50,000 00
Premium on U. S. bonds	4,500 00	Deposits	657,853 58
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	16,316 01		
Expenses and taxes paid	309 52		
Due from treasurer U. S. (5 per cent fund)	1,125 00		
Due from banks $187,018 10			
Cash 137,037 59			
	$324,055 69		
Total	$922,662 71	Total	$922,662 71

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }

I, J. A. HAYES, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. A. HAYES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of July, 1891.

(SEAL) ASHAHEL SUTTON, Notary Public.

My commission expires August 19, 1891.

CORRECT—ATTEST:

LOUIS R. EHRICH, H. F. CROWELL, IRVING HOWBERT, } DIRECTORS.

ROBERTSON & DOLL CARRIAGE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FIRST CLASS WORK.

DENVER COLORADO.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

El Paso County Bank,

CAPITAL PAID IN - $100,000
SURPLUS - - - 20,000

Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier.
J. H. BARLOW, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS THIS FIRM:

W. S. JACKSON. C. H. WHITE. J. H. BARLOW.

WIRE, IRON,

—AND—

ELECTRICAL WORK!

Of Every Description.

Novelties, Model Making, and General Repair Work.

HASSELL & TALCOTT

24 West Huerfano Street.

TRUSTEES SALE.

WHEREAS, F. D. Morse and W. Newell Smith of the county of Arapahoe and state of Colorado, did on the 15th day of November, 1890, by their certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, on the 14th day of November, 1890, in book 127 page 425, convey to the undersigned, as trustee, the following described real estate situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, to wit: Lots Nos. 64 and 65 in block D of the town of Palmer Lake, as shown by the plat of said town, which conveyance was made in trust to secure payment to the Newton Lumber Company of one certain promissory note of the said F. D. Morse and W. Newell Smith for the principal sum of twenty eight hundred (2800) dollars, with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum as paid, and whereas said deed of trust provides that in case of default of the payment of said promissory note, according to the tenor thereof, then and in that event the said trustee shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying the same, together with all the expenses connected with the execution of said trust.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of said promissory note according to the tenor and effect of the same.

Now therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, H. C. McCreery, trustee as aforesaid will on Saturday, the 1st day of August, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in the city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand for the purpose of paying said promissory note with interest, together with the expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 25th day of June, 1891. H. C. McCREERY, Trustee.

JOHN K. VANATTA, Attorney.

PROPOSAL FOR BIDS.

Sealed proposals will be received up to Tuesday, July 28, by the School Board at Hested, Colo., for the building of a school house at that place. Plans and specifications can be seen at Superintendent R. Jerrey's office in Colorado Springs.

J. H. SHUMATE, President of Board.

Hested, Colo., July 18.

Dwinell & Terrill,

Real Estate Investments, Loans and Insurance.

We offer, at reasonable figures, unimproved and improved property, in all parts of the city and vicinity, and in El Paso county.

FOR SALE:

On Willamette avenue, house of 18 rooms with all modern improvements; south front $13000
On Colorado avenue, house of 8 rooms, bath, hot and cold water; south front; easy payments 3500
West Colorado Springs, 6 roomed house 1400
8 roomed house, N. Tejon street 3500
Corner on N. Tejon street, 100x190 feet 2400

MONEY TO LOAN in Large or Small Amounts.

INSURANCE Written with Care in Reliable Companies.

BANK BUILDING, ROOM 11.

Telephone No. 165.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 9, 1891.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 2	California and Eastern Express	2.25 pm
No. 4	Atlantic Coast Limited	4.20 am
No. 6	California, Colorado and New Mexico Express	3.00 pm
No. 8	Pueblo and Denver Accommodation	8.22 am
No. 10	Trinidad, La Veta and Denver	2.30 pm
No. 12	Canon City, Kansas City and St. Louis Express	10.40 am

SOUTH AND WEST BOUND.

No. 1	California Fast Mail	11.55 am
No. 3	Pacific Coast Limited	10.13 pm
No. 5	California, Colorado and New Mexico Express	10.30 pm
No. 7	Trinidad and La Veta Express	6.50 pm
No. 9	Pueblo and Utah Passenger and Mail	10.45 am
No. 11	Canon City and St. Louis Ex.	4.35 pm

THE MANITOU BRANCH.

To MANITOU.—Leaves at: 8.05 a. m., 10.05 a. m., 12.00 noon, 2.00 p. m., 4.35 p. m., 5.25 p. m., 6.40 p. m.

FROM MANITOU.—Arrives at: 8.10 a. m., 10.20 a. m., 11.00 a. m., 1.00 p. m., 4.20 p. m., 5.15 p. m., 6.30 p. m.

Through tickets for sale to all special points east at the depot and No. 10 North Tejon street. Parties can select their own seats.

Baggage checked to destination of ticket.

Sleeping cars.—Chair cars free.

Palace sleepers.

For full information call on or address

J. M. ELLISON, General Agent, 10 North Tejon st.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE AND COLORADO MIDLAND R. R.

JUNE 14, 1891.

Westward	Arrive	Leave
No. 3 Chicago to Denver	8.00 am	8.05 am
No. 7 Kansas City to Denver	1.25 am	1.45 am
No. 605 Salt Lake to Denver	1.17 am	1.25 am
No. 635 La Junta to Denver	5.15 pm	5.30 pm
Eastbound.		
No. 4 Denver to Chicago	7.50 pm	7.55 pm
No. 8 Denver to Kansas City	2.40 am	2.45 am
No. 601 Denver to Salt Lake	11.00 pm	11.10 pm
No. 635 Denver to La Junta	10.40 am	10.45 am

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 are solid vestibule trains between Denver and Chicago without change. Carry Pullman Palace sleeping cars, library, smoking, chair cars and dining cars. Connect at La Junta for New Mexico and California, and at Horton, Kas., for St. Louis, via Kansas City and St. Louis and Kansas City railway, and at Newton, Kas., for Galveston, Tex.

Trains Nos. 7 and 8 run through between Colorado Springs and Kansas City.

Trains Nos. 601 and 605 run through between Denver and all points on the Colorado Midland, and carry through Pullman sleepers and tourist cars for California.

Trains 601 and 605 are the well known "Nellie Bligh" running between Denver and La Junta and connect at Pueblo with ..... to and from Kansas City.

City ticket office, Opera House Block. Telephone 51. C. C. HOYT, Agent.

DENVER, TEXAS & FT. WORTH.

UNION PACIFIC DENVER & GULF.

No. 22 Denver Express		3.00 pm

MAIN LINE.

No. 22 Fort Worth Express		11.30 am

BRANCH TRAINS.

No. 19 Arrive from Denver	11.35 pm	
No. 21 Arrive from Pueblo	3.35 pm	

To connect with New York steamers via New Orleans, leave Colorado Springs Sundays and Wednesdays at 11.30 a. m.

To connect with New York steamers via Galveston, leave Colorado Springs Sundays at 11.30 a. m.

Through tickets to New York via New Orleans and Morgan's Gulf steamships, and via Galveston and Morgan's Gulf lines.

Baggage checked to destination of ticket.

Steamers sail from New Orleans Wednesday and Saturdays, from Galveston, Wednesdays.

Steamship tickets on sale to or from foreign countries via all principal lines.

For full information call on or address

GEO. HILLET, General Agent.

Or W. G. RICE, City Ticket Agent, No. 11 Pike's Peak avenue. Telephone No. 31.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE DIRECT. June 15, 1891.

Arrive from Denver	11.05 pm
Leave for Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Ogden and San Francisco	11.10 pm
Arrive from Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Ogden and San Francisco	4.17 am
Leave for Denver	4.25 am

Through tickets sold to all points west.

C. C. HOYT, Agent.

Suburban Time Table.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 19, 1891.

GOING WEST.

Leave—											
	A M	P M	P M	P M	A M	P M	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M
Colorado Springs	5.00	5.30	1.30	3.30	8.35	8	10.07	8.30			
Colorado City	5.12	5.43	1.42	3.42	11.12	8.30	7.45				
Manitou	5.23	5.44	1.50	3.52	8.18	8.37	7.55				
Iron Springs	5.25	5.47	1.59	11.24	8.21	8.37	7.58				
Cascade	5.35	5.52	2.16	11.31	9.00	8.35					
Ute Park	5.50	6.07	2.21	11.46	9.05	8.40					
Green Mt. Falls	5.55	6.12	2.26	11.51	9.10	8.55					
				P M							
Woodland Park	9.10	6.27	2.40	12.05	9.30	8.40					
Florissant				12.55							

COMING EAST.

Leave—											
Florissant					5.00						
Woodland Park	6.45	9.20	11.30	3.05	5.35	6.30					
Green Mt. Falls	7.00	9.44	11.37	4.00	5.32	6.53					
Ute Park	7.05	9.48	11.30	4.13	5.37	6.57					
Cascade	7.15	9.57	11.41	4.24	6.7	7.08					
Iron Springs	7.32	10.14	11.59	4.40	6.25	7.23					
				P M							
Manitou	7.36	10.17	12.01	4.44	6.28	7.27					
Colorado City	7.45	10.25	12.10	4.53	6.37	7.35					
Colorado Springs	8.00	10.40	12.25	5.10	6.55	7.50					

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

	DEPART
No. 11 Vestibule Limited to Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joe	7.45 p m
No. 16 Fast express to Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joe	9.40 a m
No. 18 Limited to Denver	9.30 a m
No. 20 " "	4.30 p m
No. 13 Limited to Pueblo	7.00 a m
No. 17 " "	1.30 p m
No. 12 Vestibule Limited from Chicago	7.30 a m
No. 15 Fast express from Chicago	7.00

No. 11 and 12 are solid vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs via St. Joseph and Kansas City without change. Tickets on sale and baggage checked through to all points east and west at 17 Pike's Peak avenue or Union depot.

W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Pass. Ag't.

COG WHEEL ROUTE.

Manitou and Pike's Peak Railway.

Leave Manitou at 8.00 a. m., 11.45 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. daily.

Returning arrive at Manitou at 1.30 p. m., 4.10 p. m. and 7 p. m. daily.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS RAPID TRANSIT RAILWAY CO.

TIME CARD.

MANITOU LINE.

Commencing at 6 a.m. cars leave Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street for Manitou every 15 minutes until 10.45 pm. Last car leaves Manitou for Colorado Springs at 11.30 pm.

CHEYENNE CANON LINE.

Commencing at 8.35 a.m. cars leave Hoerlano and Tejon streets for Cheyenne Canon every 40 minutes until 8.35 pm. The next car leaves at 8.55, 9.15, and 9.35. Last car leaves Cheyenne Canon for Colorado Springs and Roswell at 9.30 pm.

ROSWELL LINE.

Commencing at 8 a.m. cars leave Moreno avenue and Tejon street for Roswell every 15 minutes until 9.15 pm. The next car leaves at 9.45, 10.15 and 10.45. Last car leaves Roswell coming south at 11.15 pm.

UINTAH STREET AND MORENO AVENUE.

Commencing at 6 a.m. cars leave Moreno avenue and Tejon street for Uintah street every 24 minutes until 9.42 pm. The next car leaves at 9.57, 10.12, 10.30, 10.45, 11.01 and 10.45. Last car leaves Uintah street coming south at 11.45 pm.

AUSTIN BLUFF LINE.

Cars leave Hoerlano and Tejon streets for Knob Hill at 6.30, 7.10 and 7.40 am. For Knob Hill and Austin Bluff at 8.15, 9.20, 10.45, 12.00, 1.15, 2.30, 3.45, 5.00, 6.15 and 7.30.

SPRUCE STREET LINE.

Commencing at 7.10 am. cars leave Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street for end of Spruce street every hour until 7.10 pm.

Commencing at 6.40 am. cars leave

DR. O. W. HOLMES.

TEACUPS OF THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE

Pleasantly the Octogenarian Autocrat Discourses of His Friends and His Books—Whom He Calls Greatest—Some Account of His Literary Methods

Yes, said Dr O W Holmes as I sat with him over the tea cups in his charming library in Beacon street and he pointed to Cambridge which lay across the shining river yes, there is my birthplace Few people can see at one glance all that I can see—birthplace college, and the cemetery where so many of my friends and relatives lie buried and where I hope to lie one day myself."

"Ah, Dr Holmes," I replied "may that day be very far off indeed you are still young, you know"

"Yes, my friend I have worn well but you cannot cheat old age I may be able to walk well at eighty but you must catch the old man when he is asleep when he is walking down stairs It is then that old age tells then that we feel that we are not what we once were It is then that the occupation that was once a pleasure becomes a task. I feel that at times, not always I want now and again to be idle I have just had a very tempting offer, but I hesitate about accepting it No, you cannot cheat old age"

Here the old gentleman fell into a mood of thought and I glanced round the pretty room noting the well known statuette of Thackeray, a duplicate of the one I saw at Charterhouse, his own beloved Charterhouse, the other day There, too, in close proximity were "The Dying Gladiator" and "The Venus de Medici"

I crossed the room to look at the bookshelf—books tell so much The doctor roused himself. "I have rather a miscellaneous collection of books. I tell a good many of my friends that they don't know half the interesting books that there are. Now look at that edition of 'The Celebrities of the Century.' That is a wonderful book. I am also very strong in encyclopædias and I am very fond of these two dictionaries which lie there upon my writing table always open. I am fond of catching a word flying and bringing it down. I criticise words very closely In all boarding houses there is a dish called [illegible] Now what do you understand by that?"

"Oh," I replied, "in England that is what we understand by resurrected meat."

The doctor laughed "Yes, but I don't mean that. Is it minced?"

"No." I thought it was not.

"Exactly," said the doctor, "you are right; but how few know that. An English lady gave me a written definition of the word, and so I know. Look at these red books. 'Old Yorkshire, by William Smith I feel I know Yorkshire and the old English life when I have read those books. And there, too, is another book, 'The Nation in the Parish.' You never heard of that book, I'll be bound, and yet it is written by a countryman of yours, the rector of Upton-on-Severn. There is genius in that little It contains the condensed history of Englishmen's every day lives. It is a book that has pleased me much"

PURITANISM

A question from me as to the books which had most influenced him led us into a curious religious and social discussion. "I really cannot say what books have most influenced me except, perhaps, the narrowest Calvinistic productions which have awakened my mind to the theological enormities. Look at Scott's 'Commentary;' that is a dread[ful] monument of bigotry. Now, I go to Unitarian church as a rule, and I like [illegible] in a sermon with which I can quarrel. There is a great deal of Puritanism still lingering here and there in the New England [illegible], but it is much modified here by Boston liberalism, both in theology and in politics. The Revolution [illegible] Channing and Theodore Parker"

I here objected that, "Froude argues [illegible] tolerance and bigotry often effect a [illegible] work which liberalism and a policy [illegible] altogether lack of power effecting."

"True," replied Dr. Holmes "but you must remember that, while the liberal faith may not [illegible], yet [illegible] softens [illegible] out some of the bitterness of their creeds [We] are in a curious transitionary condition here in America The middle states are coming apart from us But here, with Harvard university and its German tendencies in theology, we can't resist this liberal [illegible] Yes, you are right, the newspapers take much more [no]te of religious questions and theological disputes than they do in England, and I think it is a good thing There are various social conditions in our community, and the parallels between social and religious cleavage are very strongly drawn. The great dikes of the Puritan faith are fast breaking up, though there are men who would rather give up a newly-discovered truth than disturb old symbols. The Roman Catholic question, too, which you tell [me] you have come over to this country especially to study, that is another problem although myself I think that the freedom of the republic is against Rome. The Mississippi won't be dominated by the Tiber"

[illegible] I observed, "it is all very different to England. By the by, Dr. Holmes, you enjoy your last visit there?"

"Very much indeed, I was very ill at times, but on the whole it was a delightful visit. I should like to see England, [but] I don't feel I [can] risk the voyage. I was at the Derby in 1834 when Plenipotentiary, whose portrait is on the wall, won the race, and again in Ormonde's year, 1886. I relished much [illegible] Salisbury cathedral It was the first I had seen Stratford, too how lovely, how interesting, it is hallowed ground [to] all America. How many have died since I was in England! And I grieve [that] the Archbishop of York, who was [that] kind to me, is gone too. What [illegible] that fatal [illegible] the existence of small [illegible] in [illegible] at [illegible] our good [illegible] It is a pity [illegible] in a [illegible]"

[illegible]

[illegible] Oliver [illegible] have [illegible]

and very splendid people in your long life. Now who rises pre-eminent out of all the crowd, living or dead?

The old man thoughtfully replied "It is a good question, an interesting question I am indeed surrounded by so great a crowd of witnesses. What is it Matthew Arnold says of the three voices he heard at Oxford Newman, Carlyle, Emerson? Well as I go back ward I hear many voices but I have to discriminate I have to chip the coin a good deal One man is great in one direction but limited in another perhaps he is wanting in common sense Prof Agassiz how will he do? He went far beyond his specialty Then there is that splendid man James Freeman Clarke But they are all dead Pretty much all of my friends are dead Whittier is a man we all revere and all respect but about him there is a certain reticence I miss Emerson and Longfellow very much I used frequently to meet both of them at the Saturday club and that great [hearty] creature Agassiz—there was life in him It is an half a [century] [illegible] and whose laugh still rings in my ear And then there was [that] [illegible] dear Thackeray I remember once little Martin Tupper came rushing [illegible] in to see me

"Here for a moment your thoughts flow back to the little house in Sydenham, just beneath the shadow of the great crystal palace and I recalled Martin Tupper telling me, as he did only two years ago, of his visit to the dear old autocrat and his pleasure therein, and there was the old gentleman on the other side of the water alluding to the selfsame visit

"I asked Thackeray,' continued Dr Holmes, "if he knew him and Thackeray cried out, 'Know dear little Tup' Why, of course I do' But to go back to your question, 'Who stands out pre-eminent' I asked the same question once of Julian C Verplanck, the well known collaborateur of Washington Irving He had seen and known the world well He slowly replied —'I think Colonel Elisha Williams is the greatest man I have known, and the one who stands out in my memory before all others.'

THE GREATEST

"Who on earth is that?" I asked

"A lawyer of western New York," was his reply. You know it is not necessarily the greatest man who lives longest in your memory or the most learned in 'belles lettres.' J R Lowell, of course, [is] useful in every way, a valuable man in any community. My friend Freeman Clarke, he was a glorious man Then there was Professor Pierce, the great mathematician Emerson, too; and his voice! There was a timbre in that you got nowhere else; more like the tone in the voice of some cathedral choir boy So delicate, so spiritual, so sweet a man, and yet a man of obvious limitations. He had not much knowledge of science, he was a charming, discursive thinker, a high, stimulating thinker, but not a very deep one. Let me answer your question by finally saying that I think, more and more, James Freeman Clarke is the man who of all others is most prominent in the ranks of those I have loved and lost"

Another pause, during which I gazed upon the dear old gentleman, who sat lost in thought. But my next question roused him and it was astonishing to note how thoroughly on the qui vive, how bright and full of life, how thoroughly and completely he was always 'au courant du jour' He seemed able, as indeed he was capable, of giving a good common sense opinion on each subject that came up.

It was with a good deal of interest that I said "I wish you would tell me something about your own writings. You know, Dr Holmes, you are just as much loved and appreciated in England as you are in your own country. Now do tell me, without my bothering you with questions, something about your life and your writings."

The doctor smiled as he observed: "A large order this, indeed, a very large order It is an astonishment to me to feel that the world loves me so much, but it is also a great joy I think the [secret] of my good health, for you say you want to know something about me personally, is that, although not quite a teetotaler, I have yet always drunk very sparingly, a good [illegible] to make tear the tea cup,' is it not?" The old gentleman [smilingly] added "And I have never smoked. My father lived in that old house, of which you can see an engraving there, and he it was of whom Bancroft the historian always spoke as 'the accurate Holmes' We are descended from John Holmes who in 1686 went to Woodstock in Connecticut. At least that is our belief. My father was a Yale man and a clergyman. He settled in the south, and came north to Cambridge, where, as I told you, I was born

AS THE AUTOCRAT

"The literary style of course alters with the passing years. It is very different from what it was when I was young, and that I ever conformed to its formal severity With regard to the curiously realistic tendency of to-day, both in art and in literature, well, Mr Blathwayt, I am a 'laudator temporis acti' and not good in all things. I read new books in a very capricious way, nor do I make any arduous attempt to keep up with the times I read many journals. Of late years I have heard much of English appreciation of my books, and the English reviews of my last book, 'Over the Teacups,' were very kind Of course I was the autocrat, and many of the opinions I gave were my own You see, under that title I had a license which I could not have had had I been writing under my own name. In 'Over the Teacups' I am the Dictator. I have sketched a few characters making the difference you would naturally find in a breakfast and a tea table set. The difficulty with me now in writing is that I don't like to start on anything. I always feel that persons must be saying, 'Are you not rash at eighty years of age to write for young people who think a man old at forty?'

"No, I have no definite opinions as to the [comparative] merits of English and American literature. We have original men Hawthorne, for instance. Two or three stand entirely apart because they lived up in a new life. Bret Harte, with his California experience; and Mark Twain [with] his experience with the [illegible] and a great truth [illegible] Most of our humorists [illegible], really funny. As [illegible] own writing [illegible] [illegible] I thought I had

written myself out but I was [illegible] and things come of themselves [illegible] joyed writing them [illegible] don't like to be started [illegible] forts I could write easily [illegible] ing but for my daily correspondence I am kept busy with my secretary all the morning and thus [illegible] am much written [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

As I rose to go the dear old gentleman impressed on me a parting aphorism perhaps because he pitied and would fain cure my obvious modesty

"My friend said he vanity is one of the most useful things on earth People would go to pieces but for it, keeps them together"

RAYMOND BLATHWAYT

PLEA FOR THE CUR DOG

One of Low Degree That is a Gentleman Among Dogs

"I wonder" said a New York gentleman whose love for dogs of all kinds, but chiefly for those that nobody else seems to care for makes him rather unpopular in his neighborhood "what constitutes a well bred dog? I don't mean from the fancier's and breeder's point of view. We all know that the long haired, silky Skye, the smooth, bright eyed black and tan and the æsthetic Yorkshire are supposed to be 'born in the purple' and have nothing in common with the yellow and white creature with a black badge of demerit over one eye the animal we call a cur.

"But what would the dogs themselves have to say about it if they could speak? They ought to be the best judges, and their opinions, so far as I can gather them by watching their actions and bearing toward each other, do not corroborate human sporting sentiment in the matter at all. The question I want to hear fairly answered is Which is the gentleman and which is the blackguard among dogs?

"You see this dog beside me, and no doubt you wonder, as all my friends do, why I keep 'such a cur' in the house Well, I keep him because I believe him to be a canine gentleman. Appearances are certainly against him, but I have seen gentlemen with ugly faces and ungainly figures shabbily clothed, before now.

"Can he fight?" you ask. So far as his own personal inclinations are concerned he would rather run ten miles than fight for ten seconds, but if an ability and a willingness to fight are necessary qualifications for a gentleman, then John L. Sullivan's name should stand high on Ward McAllister's scroll of social fame.

THE BUTCHER'S DOG

"Can he hurt rats? I allowed one to escape from a trap under his nose a few days ago, and he wanted to play with it. He will harm no living thing, and in that sweetness of disposition, I hold, lies his chief claim to the rank of gentleman.

"Of course, I don't expect sporting men to agree with me, but that all the dogs in the neighborhood share my opinion about him is plainly indicated by his extreme popularity among his kind. Being utterly unsuspicious he is frankly friendly of them all, and only once have I seen his trust betrayed That was when the butcher's bulldog (an animal that is called well bred, though he is brutal in appearance and disposition) attacked him, without a particle of provocation, and would have killed him if the butcher had not interfered with the cleaver

"Do you suppose that [Lazarus]—(that is my dog's name) harbored any malice against that ugly vicious beast? Not an atom. As soon as the first soreness of the attack had, in some measure, abated, he trotted back to the big dog without the slightest appearance of distrust and, I suppose, in his guileless way, reasoned with him. His gentle nature prevailed, and he has in a great measure, refined that rough savage character

"They are good friends now, and the bulldog shows a certain subserviency toward Lazarus and when he is present will refrain from exercising his great teeth upon the flesh of any other dog

TWO DOGS COMPARED

"I have no doubt at all that he recognized the true canine gentleman instinctively and bowed before him That he did not detect it before it was almost too late was due to the well known intellectual dullness of the bulldog whose small [modicum] of brains is usually carried in his fangs. All the other dogs defer to him at the first meeting, and though, marketably speaking, he is 'a cur of low degree,' he has become the guide, philosopher and friend of every animal around us whose friendship is worth having And if you imagine for a moment that they have been mistaken in choosing such a leader you know very little about canine intelligence.

"Now, look at that self satisfied fellow taking a sun bath in the garden. He is said to be a pure Dandy Dinmont, though he is a little too large to have been what the dealers call 'finely bred,' but even from their point of view he is none the worse for that. That dog cost seventy five dollars when he was a pup, and I have been told he is worth [illegible] now. But, though I won't sell him, I have no affection for him, because he is not a gentleman. He is [illegible], without much power to fight his own battles, and he is [illegible] and [illegible] He growls all the time he is [illegible] just with the general principle of detesting any animal within the [illegible] of his [illegible] trying to [illegible] it with him

"Why, if the cat wants to [illegible] plate with [illegible] she is always welcome to a share of the food, or even to all of it if she is in a particularly grasping mood. Now, which of [illegible] is the [illegible] and which [illegible] [illegible] New York Sun

THE DE RESZKES.

THEIR COMING DEBUT IN THE UNITED STATES

The Greatest Tenor Since Mario and a Faultless Basso Brief History of These Famous Singers Unwilling to Follow in the Ordinary Way as Stars

LONDON July [illegible] Two famous singers are to be heard in America for the first time this winter. They are the brothers Jean and Edouard De Reszke the first considered by the critics of Europe, the greatest tenor since Mario and the second a basso whose voice style and acting are faultless. It is not too much to say that they will create a great sensation in grand opera in America. The De Reszkes are remarkable men It is by no means rare to find the brother or sister of a great singer possess a considerably good voice but there has never been until the advent of the De Reszkes a case known in the history of the musical art of a brother attaining the high distinction of being the finest operatic tenor of the day whilst the other was, at the same time equally eminent as a basso. It is perhaps, even more remarkable that each brother should be possessed of acute artistic perception combined with an infinite faculty of taking pains and thus enabled to give to the rendering of each character that dramatic force which is so often lacking on the operatic stage. The De Reszkes are Poles. They spend most of their time in Paris, but visit all the European capitals, where they are listened to with deep interest. In June and July they may generally be heard of in London and after a brief sojourn at Ems they spend a few weeks at Borovno, where they own one of the best known stud farms in the dominions of the czar; but year after year the French capital obtains an increasingly strong hold on their affections. Their paternal mansion at Warsaw sees less and less of its rightful owners. There is a great deal that is [illegible] English in the [illegible] brothers, who are quite as much admired in London as they are in Paris or their own native Warsaw They are splendid athletes, and run their own horses on the race tracks.

Jean De Reszke talks most interestingly His life has been eventful. He first came before the public as a lawyer and made little headway He gave splendid musicals in his home and became famous for his baritone voice. He was the talk of Warsaw He took lessons from Professor Ciaffei and afterwards studied with Signor Cotogni at Turin, who took him to Covent Garden to hear Mario. In 1874 he made a successful debut at Venice as Alfonso in "La Favorita." It was even then remarked that the quality of his vocal organ was more of the robust tenor timbre than the baritone, and he cannot help signing now over "the great mistake of his life," although he scored notable triumphs in London and Paris in a dozen different characters. It was the advice of Professor Sbriglia that he possessed a pure tenor and not a baritone voice which induced him to commence taking lessons with a view to making a fresh debut, and in 1878 he appeared under his own name as Robert in Madrid. His nervousness about the wisdom of this all important change soon disappeared; for Massenet was so satisfied with the manner in which he acquitted himself in the part of John the Baptist on the production of Herodiade" at the Theatre des Nations, that he procured him an engagement at the Academie to create the title part of Le Cid. The 30th of November, 1885, marked an epoch in the history of the man who was originally distined for the humble career of a Polish advocate, and has blossomed somehow or other, in spite of his early teachers, into one of the best stage tenors the world has ever known. His masterly impersonations of Vasco de Gama, Radames, John of Leyden, Ottavio and Faust have found equal favor in the eyes of French and English audiences. In 1887 he was selected to sing in the centennary performance of "Don Giovanni," he was Faust at the memorable five hundredth representation, when Gounod wielded the conductor's baton in person; and his Beau y d'Am bo[is] was the feature which made Salvayre's "Dame de Monsoreau" acceptable to the public Both Jean de Reszke and his brother always speak in glowing terms of the early training they received from their music-loving mother in Warsaw

Before Edouard de Reszke took seriously to music as a profession, he underwent a course of scientific studies at the College d'Agriculture of [illegible], in Silesia. The teaching of his brother and the lessons of Prof [illegible], Steller and Coletti were, he adds slyly, supplemented by the love for German pig and bock beer so essential to a basso profundo; and in April, 1876, he appeared at the Salle Ventadour as the King in "Aida" making quite as favorable an impression on Verdi, who conducted, as his brother afterwards did on Massenet. His achievements at Drury Lane and Covent Garden under Mr Harris' management have added considerably to his high reputation, both as a singer and an actor. Like his brother, he has an amiable weakness for everything connected with sport in its best sense, and his English sympathies have not been diminished by his making many new friends in London during past years. Physically there is considerable difference in the appearance of the brothers. Jean is of medium height, has dark curly hair, wears a moustache, with the loose ends turned up, and has generally an undeniably foreign aspect. Edouard on the contrary is of almost gigantic stature, though he does not appear so tall as he is on account of the great breadth of his shoulders and chest. He is much fairer than his brother, [wears a] [illegible] and a short, pointed beard, and his eyes are of such a pale, watery blue as to look [illegible]

"Now, [illegible]" with his brother, as [illegible] cigarettes, "I have [illegible] talking, Edouard. It is your turn now.

"It [illegible] creature to try for [illegible] what we [illegible] to do in America," [illegible] although I [illegible] in my pocket. We should [illegible] to go to America but we [illegible] with [illegible] with so[me]

[on]ly but himself or herself that is worth hearing. Certain artistes who [illegible] better than art, may do that if they like but we do not care to imitate them We have therefore told the impressario that if he engages really good artistes, who will give us adequate support in the operas we play we are ready If on the contrary he should find the expense of such a company too high, or the difficulty of getting them [illegible] too great why we put the contract in the fire, and there is no harm done [illegible] I dare say [illegible] with a [quiet] smile and a glance at [illegible] [illegible] cigarette we shall [illegible] somewhere else

"America" he went on "has produced within the last few years some of the finest women singers in the world, especially soprani We are never likely to want great singers whilst America sends us such artistes as Albani, Sanderson, Van Zandt Eames etc Their voices are all wonderfully clear and pure I expect America to send us all our best soprani but I cannot conscientiously say as much for the men With the exception of Mr Hayden Coffin, who is, I believe an American and who possesses a really magnificent voice which he knows how to use properly I cannot call to mind ever having heard any American tenor basso or baritone who struck me as being in any way remarkable

"Which do you consider the best school for singers?"

"Undoubtedly Paris is now the best school Italy used to be and would be now, if it were not for the greed of some of its great professors. A professor of singing should be able to sing or at least should understand all about the human voice and devote himself to that branch of music alone. There are a few such professors in Italy—men really capable of bringing out a pupil's voice to the utmost but they charge such exorbitant fees that the generality of pupils cannot afford to pay, and in consequence they go to some pianist or conductor of an orchestra, or somebody who may know all about music in general, but knows little about the voice in particular, and the proper method of training it Whilst that is the [case] Italy will never be able to turn out anything better than half trained vocalists. As a matter of fact Italian singers are rare at any of the great opera houses [illegible] It must be remembered that not everybody with an Italian name is really Italian, as the name has often been adopted for stage purposes. Why, look at Covent Garden, at the present moment," and M. de Reszke ran off on his fingers the names and nationality of a score of the leading singers at that theater, and showed that only two of the number were really Italians.

"Do you think the stage a good profession for a young girl to adopt?"

"Yes, if she has a good voice naturally, and the perseverance and love of art necessary to make a good singer. But if she only wants to go on the stage because she thinks it 'chic,' and if she rebel against singing scales for three hours a day, for three or four years, she had better leave the profession alone She will do it no good, and it will do her no good."

"Are the emoluments of a singer very considerable?"

"That is a question for each individual to solve for himself or herself," replied M. de Reszke. He or she may make anything from a princely fortune down to next to nothing"

"Are special means needed to preserve a good voice in its pristine power?

"That again depends upon the individual 'Le bon Dieu' gives one a good voice and leaves it to common [sense] to make the best use of the gift. No hard and fast rule can be made, for what is found to suit one man would not suit another. It is very much like a good jockey and a race horse; he knows its peculiarities [illegible] exactly what it is capable of, how much it can endure, and no two race horses are alike. [illegible] studying and arranging accordingly For example, when my brother and myself are to sing in the evening we have dinner at 2 o'clock We sit over it till about 3. We have then finished five clear hours before the overture begins and we neither of us take anything till the curtain falls. We are then quite ready for supper To play just after eating a good dinner is to have your voice stuffy and your head stupid. We allow plenty of time for the food to digest, but some artistes do not find it [illegible] to allow such a long time to elapse Madame Melba, for instance, dines at 4 o'clock.

"Of course you keep your voice in constant exercise."

"Yes, my brother and I devote three hours a day to exercises connected with our art one hour to physical exercise such as dumb bells or foils and two hours to singing. Of the two hours we devote one to simply singing scales, the other we spend over the piano trying various airs. Besides this, we, of course, often sit at the piano and run through a song several times in the course of the day whenever we feel inclined but that we do not count as practice. My brother studied for ten years and has been seventeen years on the stage. I studied for eight years and have been fifteen years on the boards There is nothing very special to tell you about ourselves, except that we both determined to excel in our profession, and we have spared no pains to attain that end When our studies were completed we went all over Europe staying two or three months in each capital and regularly attending every performance at the opera. We carefully noted every performer, and saw what was good and bad and made mental notes of what to imitate and avoid. In this way we visited Vienna and Berlin, and thus became acquainted with the German school. We then went to Milan, Rome and Naples, and in those places studied the Italian school. After that we came to London and there studied what I may term the 'mixed' school, for the English procure all the best singers from all parts of the world, and the most unexpected places. [illegible] the London season is at a time [when the] opera is over in most [places] all sorts of artistes are to be [met] with. Having well studied this [school] we went to Paris to a [the] French school, which is, in our opinion, [the best]"

[illegible] of study, though very [illegible] have put you to [illegible]

[illegible] said M De [Reszke] [illegible] devoted to our

art and we count no pains lost in her service"

It was time to leave As I passed through the hall I saw a large play bill posted on a pillar giving the names of the operas played during the week at Covent Garden The name of one or other brother—sometimes of both—figured in almost every instance a tolerably good proof of how popular these great artists are with the British public. As a matter of detail, it is to be remarked that the name was impartially spelled sometimes "De Reszke," and sometimes "De Reske," but probably a "z" more or less in a Polish name isn't a very great matter anyhow FREDERICK BURTON

NEW YORK'S TENDERLOIN CLUB.

An Institution Formed for the Preservation of Individuality.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK July 23. One of the most marked tendencies of constant residence in a large city is the destruction of strong individualities. The closer a man sticks to town the more like all other town men he [becomes]. As the facilities for travel become greater this tendency toward sameness of dress, manners, and even of character, is felt farther and

JOHN KELLY,

[First President of the Tenderloin Club.]

farther away from New York's populated centers, and this is [illegible] why we have to be the principle [illegible] why modern works of fiction are so much stronger in plot and incident than in the presentation of unique types of character.

The novelists are [illegible] that there are no more "characters," only a [illegible] looks for them in out-of-the-way parts of the country where the shriek of the locomotive is a thing talked about but never heard, and that when such a character is found it is more interesting to the naturalist as a rara avis than to readers of light literature as a character in a story, for the majority of readers will refuse to believe in the existence of such a being. It has been discovered, moreover, that the higher a man's social standing is the more strongly he resembles all the other men of his social [set]. [illegible] in club life particularly [illegible] hardly anything [illegible] except in the matter of [illegible] which still [illegible] All is the idea of heredity, and by close [illegible] of the current mode of wearing the hair of the head and face, all [illegible] physiognomical differences are [illegible] away. The thing most dreaded in modern club life is originality in anything that a man is, says, wears or does [illegible] slight deviation from this principle [illegible] don't you know."

[illegible] a year ago [illegible] a few [illegible] newspaper men, a [illegible] artists and a dozen or so of [illegible] about town with no fixed occupation decided that the [illegible] had [illegible] and was a [illegible] to the [illegible] of the country. [illegible] in the club, so they [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] another club. This club was given the nickname of the police precinct in which its first house was located, the "Tenderloin," so called because of the thoroughbred character of the larger [illegible] of its residents. It was decreed at [illegible] that the members of this club should, when in the clubhouse, [illegible] and act according as the spirit moved them, without reference to the feelings of other members. Any member was at liberty to sing a song, make a speech or read selections of his own poetry, and all the other members were at liberty, it was even urged upon them as their duty, to comment audibly on such performances without regard to the politeness of the comment suggested by the quality of the [said] musical, oratorical or poetical offering

It came about, therefore, one evening [illegible] invited by a particularly [illegible] poet of an especially amiable disposition, was received with a storm of [illegible] to which there was no possible doubt that every one in the room contributed. [Instead] of being utterly crushed the poet [illegible] upon his audience and said:

"I thank you, gentlemen. The Tenderloin club, original in all things, is especially original in its manner of expressing its approval I thank you, gentlemen."

As a monument to the poet's wit the hiss was thereupon declared to be the Tenderloin club's highest mark of approbation and since that time many a public favorite, who in an evil hour has accepted the club's hospitality, has suffered such temporary humiliation [illegible] upon him from parquet or gallery. But [illegible] the members have thoroughly enjoyed the consternation of a [illegible] is greatly informed by the [illegible] [illegible] may consider [illegible] [illegible] This [illegible] at one time to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] happy to know [illegible] should be von [illegible] [illegible] Tenderloin club [illegible] [illegible]

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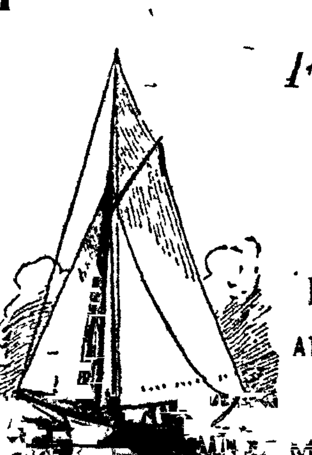

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J. G. HIFSTAND, Manitou, Colo.

His First Visit to the [Barber].

Which of us does not recall with a gentle flutter of emotion the unutterable delight that we experienced when we proudly set about that delicate operation "the first shave"? An innocent, elderly [illegible] to which a youth [illegible] by way of proving to himself [illegible] that he has reached the stage of full manhood. He [illegible] Everybody knows that little joke of a barber at the [illegible] of [illegible] with pride at [illegible], fondled [illegible] of the first appearance of tender down [on] his chin, hurried off to the barber's to get shaved The wily Figaro offered him a chair placed a napkin round his neck, covered his face with the fragrant lather, and then walked away to attend to other business, apparently quite oblivious of his new client. Growing impatient, the latter at length exclaimed, "Well, what [are] you waiting for?"

"For the beard to grow," was the barber's reply.—Petit Parisien.

Headache

Usually [illegible] In either case [illegible] Ayer's Pills the [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] pills are highly [illegible] [illegible]

CURED BY

two boxes of Ayer's Pills"—Peter Keyes, Hubbardston, Mass.

"For [illegible] of headache, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the most efficient medicine I ever [used]"—Robert K. James, Dorchester, Mass.

"For [years] I was subject to constipation and nervous headache, caused by derangement of the liver. After taking various [remedies] I have [illegible] that Ayer's Pills are the best. [illegible] [illegible] H. S. Sleeper, [illegible]

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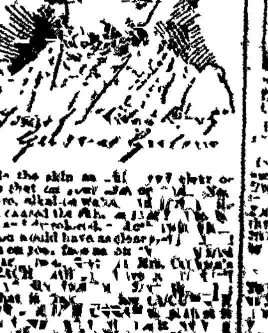

Turn on your [illegible] the [illegible] of your dress. See how white and clear the skin is.

[illegible]

HALL'S BALSAM

[illegible] COUGHS, COLDS, [illegible] CROUP, SORE THROAT, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Throat, [illegible]

[illegible] CONSUMPTION.

[illegible]

FINE TAILORING

[illegible]

18 S. Tejon St., Colo. [illegible]

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO

[illegible]

I have [illegible] Kidney Tea [illegible] anything

O[regon] Kidney Tea [illegible] waste of urine [illegible] painful sensation [illegible] disease of the kidneys [illegible]

HEALTH IS WEALTH

DR. E. C. WEST'S [illegible]

[illegible]

G. R. SIOKS [illegible]

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[C]OLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., WEDNESDAY, JUL[Y]
GENERAL NEWS.

[illegible] AND FLOWERS

[illegible]
...to wake the first
...the basket rod,
...as many cradles,
...gently cradled,
...tering from their carnival
..."Listen!" she said
...will wake them
When budding woods are red."
—Emily Tolman in St. Nicholas

QUITE IMPOSSIBLE.

BY W. E. NORRIS.

[illegible] when his secretary once ... that what he ... [illegible] ...fairly as I should be."

...tall, stalwart young man, with the brown hair and the clear blue eyes ... a deep sigh He did not altogether concur in Miss Lawford's views of the situation, but he could not contradict her ... to dismiss him She had her ... and she feared she had also her ... at any rate, her family approved ... although, to be sure, it was ... of his that his father's bank had ... with a sudden crash or that ... that last week he was ... to-day." He said

"...Mr. Lawford is in duty ... require your ... Helen ... you are formally released. ... to hope is that you won't ... I certainly shall not forget that if I make money out in ..."

"...you won't make money out" interrupted the girl, "no ... make money in ... there is nothing ... but to say goodby, and if we can ... to forget one another, as I dare say we shall after a time, so much the ... for us!"

It is not, as a rule, very difficult to forget, all it is as a rule, very difficult to ... either in Australia or elsewhere, ... every rule has exceptions, and the sequel proved Richard Best to be exceptional, inasmuch as he not only kept the memory of his first love given, but ... a surprisingly short space of time ... what might almost be called a fortune at the Antipodes. He had considerable business capacities and he ... had a considerable share of luck. It was in the year 1870, when ... of the world were concentrated upon ... more striking than that which had overtaken the house of Best & Co., that the charity of a relative enabled him to land at Melbourne with a ... sum of money in his pocket. By the year 1880 the news of Lord Beaconsfield's decisive defeat at the polls found him already contemplating retirement from business and a return to his native land. During that decade of hard work, anxiety and prosperity he had ... abstained from communicating with Helen Lawford, but he had heard of her, he knew that she was still unmarried, and the image of her slight, graceful figure, her dark hair and eyes and her lovely pale complexion had always remained as distinctly before his ... as on that ... afternoon when she had given him to understand that all ... between them.

However, he was not to leave Australia just awhile; for, although the discomfiture of the Conservative party was an event important enough to be transmitted to the other side of the world by telegraph, another event which took place simultaneously had not the same public interest, and it was not until the newspapers arrived that Mr Best was privileged to read an account of the marriage of Miss Helen Lawford to Major general Sir Thomas Strettell, K. C. B. The disappointment and the shock were, of course, very great to him, but he was preserved by his common sense from anything so foolish and unjust as a feeling of resentment against Miss Lawford, who could not have been expected to guess at the silent fidelity of her former fiancee, and who, now that her parents were dead, might pardonably enough long for the comfort and independence of such a home as Sir Thomas Strettell no doubt had it in his power to offer her. As for him, he also had lost his father and mother, he no longer had any ties, save those of memory and sentiment, in the land of his birth, and such interests as life still possessed for him ... he put an end to by his departure from Australia. He decided, therefore, to remain where he was, and for a second period of close upon ten years he adhered to his determination, growing richer and richer as the days and weeks and months passed on, and ... upon the whole, not so very dissatisfied with his lot, though he was ... by his associates to be a reserved and somewhat morose man.

... being precisely morose he ... certainly reserved, especially in his dealings with the opposite sex, some ... of which, as may well be sup-... would not have ... the attitude of ... well ... It would be not ... to say that he looked forward to ... he had ... to ... still ... in years, yet it ... chance of that ... him at length to make hasty provisional arrangements for the ... and to take his passage on board a homeward bound steamer He was at this time in his forty fifth year, he was in the enjoyment of robust health, and his hair was only just beginning to turn gray. He had of course, entered upon the ... and more rapid stage of life's brief journey Still,—he had not grown fat, he ... retained some of the attributes of youth, and if ... he not, strictly speaking, one of these, it was at any rate ... rather youthful of him to imagine that the feelings which he had cherished for such an outrageous length of time were at all likely to be reciprocated by the girl whom he had left behind him and who was now a middle aged woman He had not been without news of her He had heard, through the medium of those sixpenny weekly journals whose ... is to keep the unfashionable in touch with the fashionable world, that she had ... whom two had been ... while the third still ... her hands. He pictured her to himself as being what he believed she had always been ... more thoughtful for the well ... of others than for herself. And possibly he may have had the ... that a ... with ... ample means ... hope to ... free from ... had been.

The ... thing is that he had never allowed his thoughts to dwell upon the ... which time could not but have effected in ... personal appearance.

Greatly he received a well merited shock when in due course of time he was ... into the drawing room of the Wimbledon villa which Sir Thomas Strettell had bequeathed to his widow. It was not that Lady Strettell looked old or even that she looked her age, for the skillful employment of various skillful ... had ... her from any such affliction, and with her graceful figure and ... she might at a certain distance have passed for a woman of thirty or thereabouts But

A DISCOVERY

she was not Helen Lawford. That much Mr. Best perceived while he was still shaking hands with her and recalling himself to her recollection, but the discovery did not render him any the less in love with her When one has been in love with a woman for the best part of one's life it is not hair dye or ... that can open one's eyes to realities, and although this phenomenon of fidelity was shocked, he was not disgusted He ... could not afford to be; it would have been as ... sensible to ask him to abandon his faith in Christianity or his equally firm conviction that business is busin[ess].

Lady Strettell was quite pleased to see him and her manner became additionally gracious when she learned ... after a very few minutes of conversation, that he had made such admirable use of his opportunities on the other side of the world. He had not the courage to tell her what had brought him back, nor did she appear to have the faintest idea of his motive She talked to him as to an old friend who would naturally be interested in hearing of the subjects which interested her, and he gathered that the settling in life of her only unmarried stepdaughter, Milly, was the object which at that time chiefly engrossed her attention

"She is a charming girl and ... very pretty, in an unpretentious sort of way, Lady Strettell informed him. "You must come and dine with us some evening and tell me what you think of her Unfortunately I can't, with my reduced income give her a season in London and young men won't be inveigled down to Wimbledon by anything short of a pastoral play, for which our grounds are hardly large enough Besides, we are still in ... mourning, you know"

She was not in very deep mourning Sir Thomas had been beneath the sod for nearly a year, and in this latter part of the nineteenth century we all live at a rather high rate of speed Lady Strettell's widow's cap had been, if not "jete par dessus les moulins," at least discarded, and there was a suspicion of lilac ribbon about her throat and wrists.

"I should like very much to dine with you," said the slightly bewildered Australian, in the slow, grave accents which were habitual to him "It seems strange, somehow, to think of you with a grown up daughter, though, to be sure, she isn't your own daughter"

"Oh well she might be my daughter, you know," answered Lady Strettell, with a laugh and a shrug of her shoulders. "That is the worst of very old friends; they are only too well aware how ancient one is I hope you have better feeling than to betray me, though."

He returned, with rather more readiness than might have been expected of him, that he valued his own reputation for veracity far too much to do so, since nobody would believe him if he did. And this seemed to please her ladyship, who, by way of acknowledging the compliment, remarked·

"Well, I won't tell you that you look young because, of course, you are young for a man and since you are a bachelor and so rich ... the bargain you mustn't expect that ... will allow you to leave the ... unmarried. Come and dine on Thursday if you have nothing better ... You shall be introduced to Milly, and I will see if I can't get one or two ... at you"

... though Lady Strettell's reception of him had been Mr Best went his way back to London somewhat saddened and disenchanted as well as angry with himself for being so The times had changed and Helen had changed with them What could be more natural? Only, as he personally had not changed It was scarcely less natural that he should feel the times to be out of joint However, he had leisure to recover his spirits and his hopes before the following Thursday, when he duly presented himself at Wimbleton in the fulfillment of his engagement, and when he found that Lady Strettell had been as good as her word in getting "one or two"—that is to say fourteen people to meet him Very smart looking people they were, "lords and ladies," he called them inwardly, with an uncomfortable conviction that he did not belong to their variety of the human race and he was just as well pleased that his hostess omitted to present him to any of them The only person to whom he was introduced was Miss Strettell, a pretty little brown-eyed girl whom he took in to dinner, and with whom he was soon able to establish friendly relations. She struck him as being rather shy and timid, but his sentiments towards her being of a quasi paternal nature, he was willing to set her at ease by taking the lion's share of the conversation He told her several interesting anecdotes connected with his life in Australia, and answered the occasional questions that she put to him and then began to ask a few questions on his own account. Who, for instance, was the very young man with the fair moustache who had taken Lady Strettell in, and why was he thus honored in preference to his seniors?

"Oh, that is Mr Luscombe," Miss Strettell replied. "He has the place of honor because he is the son of a viscount and because there is nobody else of equal rank in the room" (The others weren't lords and ladies then, after all!)

"Oh, indeed," said Mr Best, with his quasi paternal intelligence upon the alert. "The son of a viscount, eh? And rich as he is noble, no doubt."

"Oh, dear, no," answered the girl, "he is only a younger son and he has no profession because he unfortunately failed to pass for the army And I believe his father wishes him a very small allowance."

She concluded her sentence with a sigh, and this, together with an interchange of meaning glances between her and the subject of her remarks which he chanced at that moment quite accidentally to catch sight of, caused the wealthy and benevolent Australian to suspect the existence of an incipient romance "Well, well," thought he to himself, "if the young man is a decent sort of a young man the money difficulty can be surmounted, I dare say"

He watched Mr. Luscombe more closely after this and upon the whole liked the look of him, though he could not quite approve of the manner in which Helen and he were entertaining one another It cannot be necessary for a woman of 43 to put up her fan and whisper behind it to a boy of scarcely over 20 That sort of behavior is—well, to put things plainly, a little silly and people who know no better might even have accused Lady Strettell of trying to get up a flirtation with her juvenile guest "Very likely it may be all right over here, though," thought honest Richard Best. "What do I know about the manners and customs of fashionable society?"

After dinner he had a short talk with Mr Luscombe, whom he found to be a pleasant, manly fellow of the usual sporting Anglo-Saxon type, and when he joined the ladies in the drawing room, he made a point of telling Lady Strettell how favorably he had been impressed with that young sprig of nobility

"So glad you like him," answered her ladyship. "Harry Luscombe is a dear boy! Quite one of our intimates, in fact You will generally find him here when you come down to see us, which I hope will be very often"

"He isn't too well provided with this world's goods, I hear"

"No, indeed, he isn't, poor fellow! But that is no fault of his, you know Now tell me what you think of our dear Milly"

He was glad to be able to say with truth that he thought Milly an extremely fascinating young lady, but he was sorry that no opportunity was given him of mentioning what he believed to have been one of the results of her fascinations. Lady Strettell was apparently satisfied with the bare statement that he liked her step daughter, and, as she had other guests besides himself to entertain, he obtained little further speech of her that evening

Nor, for that matter, did he obtain much speech of her during the ensuing ten days, although it was his privilege to spend a good part of each and all of them in her company. He was made very welcome at the Wimbledon villa; he was invited to play lawn tennis; he was treated as a friend of the house and he was permitted on two occasions to escort the ladies to the theater and to entertain them at dinner beforehand, but he made no progress with his suit, nor did it seem to have occurred to Helen that he could have a suit to urge. The funny thing—or at least what seemed to him the funny thing—was that, whether he was playing lawn tennis, or making conversation or watching from the stalls the unfolding of a drama which did not particularly amuse him the companion ... to him was invariably Milly. Young Luscombe (for young Luscombe ... always of the party) was ... by his ... mother in law, who evidently enjoyed chatting with him, though it was difficult to believe that she could be blind to the imprudence of giving so much encouragement to a man who had neither means nor profession As for Milly, her reserve and timidity were not to be overcome. She was civil and amiable to Mr Best but, for some reason or other, she appeared to be rather frightened of him and his tentative efforts to gain her confidence met with no success at all.

At the end of ten days the Australian took leave of his friends for a time He had to go down to the country on business ... and he did not specify the nature of his business which was nothing less than the fulfillment of one of the dreams of his life During the whole time that he had been laboriously heaping up riches in the Southern Hemisphere he had had before his mind's eye two powerful albeit somewhat vague incentives to exertion The first had of course, been the ultimate winning of his only love the second had been the repurchasing of that estate in Berkshire which had once belonged to his father and which was associated in his memory not only with the irresponsible happiness of boyhood, but with all the hopes and fears and joys which had attended his wooing of Helen Lawford And now, by the luckiest of lucky chances, that estate was in the market. He was a man of business and he knew very well what the property was worth, but rather than lose it he would cheerfully have paid three times its value, so that he did not do badly when he concluded the transaction at a figure which was as satisfactory to the vendor as it was to the buyer

Superstition, as everybody must have observed, is not incompatible with hard headedness Into Richard Best's head, which was considerably harder than his heart, there had found its way an irrational notion that if he could go to Helen Strettell and say, "I have bought back the old place I am richer than I ever should have been in the old days and I have not for one moment faltered in my allegiance to the old compact," she must straightway fall into his arms Then he could explain how he proposed to confide the management of his Australian affairs to Mr Luscombe and thus to secure the future bliss of Milly and her handsome young lover It was with a view to the carrying out of this promising programme that he betook himself to Wimbledon after making his escape from the lawyers, and a sanguine man was he when he found Lady Strettell and Milly and young Luscombe sitting on the lawn, just as he had expected to find them, beneath the shade of a large Japanese umbrella.

"So you have got through your business?" Lady Strettell said, smiling very graciously upon him "A little bird whispered to me that it was not wholly unconnected with a place in Berkshire which you and I know of"

The little bird had been a little lawyer who happened to be one of her ladyship's trustees; and it may be mentioned, in passing, that lawyers are not always as discreet as they are popularly supposed to be. Mr Best was a trifle vexed at having been forestalled, but he would have had no opportunity of expressing his vexation even if he had been disposed to do so, for before he could open his lips a footman came out of the house to announce to Lady Strettell with that respectful and malevolent glee which servants always display upon such occasions, that he had let some visitors into the drawing room A minute later Mr Best had the Japanese umbrella all to himself Helen murmuring anathemas under her breath, had gone off to welcome the intruders, and the two young people had precipitately fled

He did not resent this general desertion of him He foresaw (for, indeed, he believed himself to be tolerably conversant with the proclivities of human nature) that Mr Luscombe and Miss Strettell would not return in any great hurry, that Helen would soon get rid of her visitors, and that ample time would be left to him for the saying of what he had to say to her Meanwhile he took the liberty of lighting a cigar and mused over his prospects, which he had to admit were somewhat less positive than he could have wished them to be A man, even though he be no longer a young man does not wish to be accepted solely because he has made a large fortune, yet he was conscious of having relied upon his fortune as his sheet anchor, and he could not pretend that Lady Strettell had encouraged this renewed intimacy upon any other ostensible ground. Well, the shortest way to dispel painful misgivings was to ask her and have done with it, but as she did not reappear for some little time, he strolled down the garden with his hands in his pockets, and thus it came to pass that, in the innocence of his heart, he was guilty of a grave indiscretion

Two general rules may safely be laid down for the guidance of such young couples as are not openly and formally engaged to be married. First they should not kiss one another, second if they will kiss one another—and there is reason to fear that they sometimes do they should be careful not to do so when they are surrounded by turf, upon which the sound of approaching footsteps is apt to be inaudible Through neglect of this latter precaution Mr Luscombe and Miss Strettell was surprised by the unsuspecting Mr Best in an attitude which really did not admit of being explained away and perhaps Miss Strettell adopted the only course open to her by uttering a short scream and taking to her heels.

Of the two men who were left face to face the elder was by far the more red and embarrassed. He stammered out a heartfelt apology, but hastened to add that he had not been in the least astonished by what he had seen "I guessed how things were the first evening I came here," said he, "and I was meaning to speak to Lady Strettell about it this very afternoon. Lack of money of course, is the obstacle, and I think if you will allow me, I can remove that You can ride suppose?"

"Ride!" answered the young man with open eyes and mouth "Oh, yes I can ride."

"I mean that it is quite necessary that any one who is to look after my Australian estates should be able to ride, and what I wish to propose to you is that you should undertake the task on my behalf I think of settling in England myself, and your services, I assure you, would be well worth £1,500 a year to me I fancy you would rather like the life, but even if you didn't and if you were to come home after a year or two I should take care that Milly didn't starve. I must tell you that I regard her very much as a daughter of mine"

This concluding statement ... Young Luscombe so much that he quite forgot to make any acknowledgment of the generous offer which had preceded it. "Your daughter!" he exclaimed "Good gracious! I had no idea that you regarded her in that light nor had she nor, you may be sure, had Lady Strettell"

It took no little time to convince Richard Best that Helen had actually ... and ... him to be a suitor for her daughter's hand, but his informant was ... as to the fact ... had so many proofs to adduce in support of it that his incredulity was at length overcome He learned with sincere regret that Milly had been too much afraid of him to feel any personal affection for one whom she might otherwise have liked well enough he also learned that it was very doubtful whether Lady Strettell would consent to resign her stepdaughter to Mr Luscombe even

"IT IS QUITE IMPOSSIBLE

though the latter should be granted so handsome a salary as £1500 a year Finally he received a provisional acceptance of his offer together with the warm thanks which were his due, although Mr. Luscombe candidly confessed that for choice he would a little bit rather not end his days at the antipodes.

"It's awfully good of you," the young fellow said, with a sigh, in conclusion, "only I am afraid it won't come off I'm afraid there'll be no end of a row when you tell the old—when you tell Lady Strettell. I shall never marry anybody but Milly, but I can't believe, somehow, that I shall ever be allowed to marry her"

"Then why did you kiss her, sir?" asked his senior a trifle sternly

"For the same reason that you caught me at it," replied Mr. Luscombe, who, it must be owned, was not a very bashful person "because I couldn't help myself"

"H'm!" said Richard Best, shaking his head "That's not much of an excuse, though I dare say it's true. Well, if you can't help yourself, I suppose you must be helped, that's all."

He entertained little doubt as to his ability to help the helpless in this instance, he did not in the least understand the significance of Luscombe's half sheepish, half compassionate look when he declared his intention of seeking out Lady Stretton forthwith and "making it all right" with her Notwithstanding the shock which it had given him to hear that Helen had supposed him capable of making love to her daughter, he was a thousand miles from anticipating the revelation which was in store for him beneath the Japanese umbrella where her ladyship was now placidly awaiting his return

Her placidity was not much disturbed by his first avowal Perhaps she found it flattering, although it entailed a vexatious interference with her schemes, and although she hastened to assure him (as she had done on a similar occasion many years before) that what he asked for was "quite impossible." But her self control completely forsook her when she was informed, without any warning of the attachment which existed between Milly and young Luscombe, and of the plan which had been devised for their benefit by her rejected lover

"The wretch!" she exclaimed before she could stop herself "He has deliberately deceived me, then! It wasn't for me, but for that horrid, sly girl that he came here every day! Well, he will find that he is not quite so clever as he thinks himself I am her guardian and I most certainly will not allow her to marry him."

"Can you prevent their marriage" asked Richard Best gravely "I am not sure whether you have a legal right of veto, but I am sure that you couldn't insist upon it without a terrible sacrifice of personal dignity I see now what I suppose I should have seen all along if I hadn't been abnormally stupid I only hope you will have wisdom enough to withhold such a humiliating revelation from the rest of the world"

She was not really wanting in wisdom She perceived that sooner or later she would be compelled to yield There had been one way, and only one in which she might have extricated herself from her dilemma with flying colors, and she had seen fit to scorn it. Perhaps however it was not yet too late to retrace her steps, and when Mr Best mentioned quietly, as a matter of detail that he had changed his mind that he now proposed to go back to Australia and intrust the management of his newly acquired English estate to young Luscombe—she did not hesitate to clutch the straw which, as she imagined, he had intended to throw to her

"Forgive me, Dick she murmured "I have been very foolish and I acknowledge my folly, but how could I tell that you still cared for me? Don't go away again Dick Stay in England and stay with me"

"I wish I could," he replied sadly "I wish it were in my power to do so! But it isn't; I know too much We shall always be friends, I hope though we shall probably never meet again but as for our being more than friends, that to use your own words, is—quite impossible."

One may end as one began by saying that the number of impossibilities is not quite so great as it is commonly asserted to be, and it is likely enough that if Richard Best had married Helen Strettell he would not have repented of his bargain, for she was not a bad sort of woman, according to her lights, and the chances are that she would at least have rendered his old age less solitary than it now has every prospect of being But it seemed to him quite impossible to marry a woman who had first espoused an old man and then became enamored of a boy, and, indeed, she has since contracted a matrimonial alliance with a middle-aged nobleman for whom it is difficult to believe she can have cherished any tender sentiments.

AN IDEAL HOME.

COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR WORKING WOMEN

A Dream Not All a Dream—Shirley Dare Charmingly Relates How Ideal Women do Ideal Tasks in an Ideal Home—Sewing, Reading and Fruit Gardening

On a highway that ran sunny and deserted between green borders which lured tempting under the shade of ... ing trees, rose a scent of blended ... cut grass and ripening fruit from the fields within. The expression of the scene was inviting—not close clipped ... to the roots and ... like model places, or kept in pleasure grounds, with grass plot and rose borders saying, "Come look at me and see how nicely I am tended" nor did it ... the ... of neglect Rather it was ... well kept without losing ... the grass ... three inches longer than an American gardener would tolerate

Above the tall arch of the gate woodbine and evergreen ivy swung their garlands white pillar roses bloomed inside and jessamine and clematis were further down the walk I could hardly frame the wish to enter when my friend rang the bell at the little portal which opened freely from within, but gave guarded entrance from the road.

The plain, gray gabled house rose out of turf and flower borders, its threshold only one step above the path, its broad windows framed in the cool Japan ivy, with upper casements swinging open in the sunshine In the rear one caught sight of broad open piazzas without roof, where women were at work But the front had Lord Bacon's mignonette border under its windows, with fragrance coming and going like sweet music and filling the rooms within which were deliciously cool in matting rattan furniture and white linen cushions that day after the Fourth of July

The wide stairs, with square turnings, were ... Leeds pots and gray Flemish jars full of bay, myrtle and fragrant olive incensed the entries to the roof. The interior was very simple, as I remember it, ... finish were everywhere We did not peep into closet or corner that was not finished in paint, plaster and carpentry as well as any outer view My friend was a familiar of the house, and we went through to the back porch, which was the fine weather sitting room of the family

A porch fifteen feet wide, open to the blue overhead, with railing hung with flowers, looking on garden and orchard is the fit place for work, and one had her embroidery frame with basket of rich hued silks, and another her easel three or four ensconced in low Shaker chairs had their sewing and knitting, and presently came two more, with berries to pick over for tea, who seemed to be quite as welcome as the rest

"Emily is up stairs," said a sweet-voiced girl "We are sure who you are looking after You will find the back way nearest."

IN THE PRIVATE ROOMS.

Another roomy sunny hall with square staircase and the same exquisite neatness, with window seats built out for twilight reveries and shelves and closets up stairs showing it was used as a sewing room But the people seemed to work all over the house where it was convenient Down a narrow, cheerful corridor we turned where little rooms with screen doors bolted and swing windows open gave luxurious airiness, and were welcomed at one of them It was a little room, but so nice the adjustments to individual wants that it had more space than larger ones with our cumbrous furniture. The slender bed of turned railings, like the Vienna bent wood, took up no useless room. One corner was a draped toilet, another by the window held shelves, and there was place for a writing table, wall bookcases and overdoor brackets for pretty things without crowding, while a trunk closet amply held the wardrobe. How dainty that room was how peaceful and full of flower scents! Before the call was ended the inmate had turned up her bed to show the clean fine hair mattress and woven springs, had taken me to the large light bathrooms and linen closets, which proved the comforts of the house fell short of those in more pretentious homes I beg your pardon for these details, which mean much to women who earn their bread But the sunny orchard was inviting ... and down the espaliered walks we went where fruit and flowers disputed that this was not Eden Rods and rods of pinks there were clove gilli flowers for scent bags, where you could cut and come again and not miss a blossom hedges of roses fuller of fragrance in this cool climate than in the hot south and you can gather many bushel baskets of roses from 500 feet of rose border, besides basil and lavender, lemon verbena and fragrant things unknown worth their weight in gold

"We cannot afford to grow common qualities of things" said the quiet woman who went with us down those lovely paths where sun and shade were so nicely blended that one might work in comfort any summer day "Our berries have done finely this year" she went on stopping at a bed which breathed delicious odor All our best sold for fifty cents a basket faster than we could pick them and none were less than thirty five

"You see it pays to grow such berries as these" and she put the leaves aside to show the great ... in their deep carbuncle red A fully ripened strawberry of those varieties is a rarity in these days and it was like eating jewels of priceless flavor as well as beauty

"Few women can earn 30 cents easier than by growing and picking a basket of large berries like these" said the guide "Our September berries will bring $1 a basket for invalids" and she turned to another bed where the tiniest berries were making up for size by the exquisite fragrance and flavor of the ever bearing Alpine strawberry, one or two of which perfume a room "When we can have a strawberry house, it will coin money for us and be so nice for sick people They crave things out of season sometimes."

ONE WITH AN OBJECT.

"Come this side the walk and have something fresh, won't you?" said a cheery voice, and we were in the raspberry border There may be easier ways for women to work than in that half light sitting by the loaded bushes in low chairs with broad hats, cool linen dresses and fingerless gloves, the very poetry of usefulness They were nice, lady like girls as any playing tennis at the beaches. Down the slope another, with a voice like a black bird, was singing "Bird Helen" while she wrought ... offering her happy loneliness She ... for her thoughts, laughed one of the others, fancy free

"Then objects are permitted?"

"Of course" opening her eyes at the idea. "They woo and marry and leave us and come back when they are widowed and helpless."

"Is not that a burden?"

"Why should it be? We all work and expect to be worth our living and something over"

"But I have often been told that women would not work" I said, to draw her out, to which she responded significantly that "there was a difference in women." I have observed the same thing myself

"We can't try field culture" said the garden girl. "We know our limitations, but all the work about these berries was done by our own hands after the ground was ploughed and harrowed. We know how to ripen fruit and don't wash the flavor out with overwatering or coarse fertilizers. Decayed sods, leaves and grass with ground bone dust make our berries. Notice the substance and the weight. No watery berries here. Ours will keep firm a day longer than most others in market"

It was pretty to hear the girl bragging over her berries, and who had a better right? We went strolling down the orchard to the beehives and the pigeon cote and hennery, for the girls had picked a bushel and a half of black raspberries in less than two hours, which would be $7 for the three when sold, and they could afford to entertain visitors. While we watched the pigeons wheel and flirt on the grass tame petted things—the supper bell rang and we were carried off to a home tea.

There was bread and biscuit such as you find in the country once or twice in a life, butter to match, saucers of berries half an hour from the bush, relishes and such cake as one gets hungry for And strawberry shortcake, with those great Sharpless berries. For your sakes I forbear further description. No wonder the girls had such nice complexions and the older women looked so different from the sallow, drawn faces one sees in working women of the city The garden girls were so hungry they insisted on a plate of salad, which they owned was only an improved version of the cold boiled vegetables which farmers used to eat. With watercress garnish and mayonnaise, it looked all that a salad ought.

After supper the fruit was to be sent to the depot and there was a brisk hour for the girls.

THE GIFT AND GIVER.

It is pleasing to see women work who are trained and in the mind for it—the clean celerity of movement, the certainty, the absorption, the exhilaration of work in the open air put a new phase on the ancient curse. The lounge in the starlight with a dozen or twenty women in a breezy humor was pleasant, and as it was anticipated and arranged I was very glad to stay the night. The pretty guest chamber, the pride of the house, with its cool, pale blue and white its bed linen smelling of lavender and rose leaves, its wax candles and bottles of rose water on the toilet of marvellous embroideries, was enough to tempt sleep away, but the cool freshness settled on my eyes and the evening and the morning were the next day

"Now tell me," I said to my friend over the toilet, "whence and why this place is? It is like nothing of our feverish modern plans Am I awake or dreaming?" Then she told me the story of a woman, gifted and fair beyond the measure even of beautiful women, blameless and high natured whose life was yet one of ... and grief, too pitiful for telling here. She saw much of the suffering of women's lives, and in her last years she willed all that was left of a handsome fortune to found a shelter for homeless women, whose aim should be to give each one as much, not as little, as possible, for her work. It was not for those who seek support without effort, or by half work, but for those who work at a disadvantage, or for want, heartbreaking uncertainty It was a beginning only but the aim was sweet, generous and just—one of those seeds which have life in it. There was enough at first to give a home to a few select souls, women glad of a sure place for weary feet and a welcome for worn hearts which had no suspicion of charity about it It was only proposed to give them what they could earn, but in the shape of the comfort of living as well as bare existence. There were plenty to detest living in a house of women fortunately they left place for others who could live with their own sex It had no place for those who slighted or despised work or picked upon their neighbors. Quiet, friendly hearted, honest women found in it much that was best in life No woman's past was pried into, her future only concerned those about her

All admitted were free to enter, free to go, to receive friends as in their own home but inside those walls was the security the peace the inviolable reserve of the convent without its bareness and restrictions. Of course not all could enter who desired for it was no stepping stone for adventuresses. Certain sincerities were indispensable, but those who entered with few exceptions, stayed because they found no place so good so safe so pleasant.

There are women who realize that the best and the whole of things are not for every one, and are thankful to get a share and to help others to theirs. For such the house was opened "In the morning they showed me the work done in the house as well as in the garden

"Why you are doing the old French work," cried my friend in raptures over the great piece of embroidery under skillful fingers. "I thought that was not known this side at all"

"The poor little French woman who came here in such trouble last winter had learned it at a convent, and when she grew better taught two or three and we sent over for patterns. Isn't it graceful—something between embroidery and lace. Everybody brings us something fine. We are all useful, not to say invaluable here," and there was a ripple of soft laughter around the circle.

TREASURES IN STORE.

"Even your woman who had never done anything menial in her life ... is a treasure. She has done our strawberries in a miraculous manner so that they have the flavor of berries and are not spoiled sugar. I must show them to you".

"She wants to show off the store room," said my friend, mischievously and we were glad of it. Fancy a room fourteen feet square, lined to the ceiling with shelves and racks inside with rows upon rows of fruit preserved and ... to perfection such fruit, such canned ... as you do not see often outside of ... provincial factories.

There was a coquetry in the ... were put up in clear glass, in crystal ... fancy pottery with filigree papers and crochet covers. One side was a ... where the canning was done, with white tables piled with baskets of berries and fresh herbs, and a row of bright kerosene stoves looking as if they were polished for show

The other side a door opened into a delightful little room with ... windows, where fragrance reigned ... of lavender and scarce herbs in linen bags were here, and rows of fancy jars whose lifted covers sent out a pulse of perfume, such potpourri as made fragrant the corridors of George I's ... manor houses. Here in drawers were folded lovely pieces of needlework so pretty and useful that the women were tempted to buy them for their taste was glad of their convenience. The best standards, the best designs were sought and there was store of useful odd things—like feet, to be sewed on stockings of wool and of silk, sleeves for worn shirts and undershirts, choice confections that would never be common, cordials and distilled waters, such as in the Old World have made the revenues of communities.

There was pride and pleasure in the work, support for busy days and for old age, which lost its terrors in that sweet sane way of living

Alas that this is a vision as yet, save in the purpose and bequest of that sweet spirit who left her all toward making it ... grave the ... have not yet bloomed. One of the silent singers, her name may yet be sweet to women for the kindness she planned for them Its mention brought a radiant smile to lips unable to speak their glad ... in it, and whether these weak hands are able to carry it out or not, the sacred picture will be dear to true hearted women

SHIRLEY DARE.

ARTISTS WHO TIE CRAVATS.

There Are Men in Paris Who Make Money Tying Knots in Scarfs.

The employes in the fashionable hair dressing shops are called saloniers, and they not only cut hair in the latest style, but sell linen collars and at the same time tie the knots of the cravats worn by the purchasers of the collars. This operation is, it appears a very important one, for the "artist" is expected to make the knot in such a way that it will harmonize with the cut of the collar and with the physiognomy of the person wearing it.

Certain rich and fashionable young men take delight in making themselves remarked by their eccentricity, their supreme idea of elegance is not to do anything like the common run of mortals. They adopt expressions among themselves which frequently find their way with the general public, they ... the cut of trousers, the shape of the shoe, the form of the hat the length of the overcoat, in short, of the whole of the masculine toilet.

Now, the way a cravat is tied is a very important matter for a gentleman to ... dress. Swells recognize each other by this mark of good taste. They know in looking at a necktie if its wearer is or is not a customer of such or such a hair dressing salon If the knot is wanting in the distinctive stamp, its wearer is regarded as a profane and does not enjoy the familiarity accorded to those who have passed through the hands of a celebrated salonier. We all know how quickly fashions spread and how easily exclusive notions are adopted.

Young men who would consider that they were compromising themselves in going into a barber shop, and who nevertheless wish to appear with their cravat tied in the most approved fashion, have the saloniers come to their apartments. Whenever there is a grand fete, those "artists" get into a cab at 6 o'clock in the evening and begin their round. In two hours they can tie the cravats of some twenty fashionable young men and thus earn from eight to ten dollars, each knot being paid for at an average price of fifty cents, or nearly half what the cravat is worth

The employer takes two-thirds of the receipts and the assistant the other third. This facility of earning so much money in a short time prompts saloniers to work on their own account as soon as they obtain the promise of employment from a sufficient number of customers. Then they devote themselves exclusively to tying cravats. They hire a small apartment where they can receive their customers, for a great many fashionable young men prefer to have their cravats tied at the salonier's, as it costs less than to have him come to their house.

It is rare that the form of a cravat knot lasts for an entire season. A new style is quickly imitated and as soon as everybody begins to wear a tie that was at first the privilege of a select few the fashionable ones abandon it. Then the saloniers are obliged to find something novel either a change in the shape of the knot, or of the cravat itself. They alter a fold or make it in a new place round or point the ends, make one end longer than the other, in short, they have a thousand and one ways for distinguishing their customers from the other persons who go about in society

Frequently these changes are made at the suggestion of clubmen, who when the knot suits them adopt the new shape, and on the morrow it is worn by all the men belonging to their set. It is during the winter months that these tiers of cravat knots are kept continually employed but they are never wholly idle. In the summer they go to the principal watering places and manage to make their expenses. Taking one month with another they earn from a thousand to twelve hundred dollars a year.—Charles Seymour in New York Epoch

Pronunciation of the Word Wound.

How do you pronounce the word "wound?" Most people nowadays say "woond" but the old dictionaries all say "wownd" and all the poets so far as the Listener has ever heard, make the word rhyme with sound. The pronunciation "woond" is undoubtedly an affectation, but it has swamped the old sound The other day a friend of the Listener heard in church a hymn which had this word at the end of a line and rhymed with "found," but the choir in singing it, pronounced it "woond" in defiance of the rhyme. This inspired the Listener's friend to take his hymn book and write upon a flyleaf this stanza of excellent doggerel to illustrate the capabilities of this word in the way of rhymes

Behold a stricken soul has swooned!
Where shall relief be found?
Where balm to soothe its bleeding wound,
Its horrid gaping wound?

Modern poets, by the way, are practically debarred from using the word "woond" at the end of their lines by the scarcity of good rhymes for it. Perhaps "harpooned" and "ballooned" and "swooned" have a certain relationship to the idea of a wound, but neither of them is a very practicable word in poetry —Boston Transcript

Liquid oxygen turns out to be blue. Hitherto it has been described as colorless. M. Olszewski, of Moscow, who made the discovery, suggests that the color of the sky may be due to the atmospheric oxygen.—[illegible]

MARCH AND FIGHT.

ER OF THE FIFTY FIFTH ILLINOIS UNDER SHERMAN

ed His Brigade in 1861, Was with at Shiloh, 1862, at Bentonville, and in All His Intervening Cam

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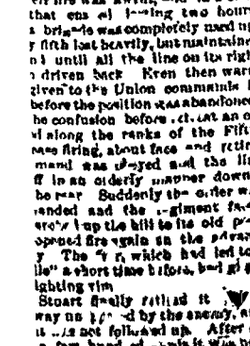
LIVES the last nineteen hundred and sixty-five miles almost on half the distance around the world taken in a direct line were covered by the travels of the Fifty-fifth Illinois in the service of the government during the war. It marched 3,240 miles and the remainder by boat and rail. At an average of fifteen miles a day it marched more than [illegible] Florida and Texas every state in Confederacy was touched during its [illegible] in eight different states it battled-field victims.

The services of the Fifty-fifth belong to Sherman's brigade, in the St. Louis [illegible] in 1861 and ended when he disbanded his army after the grand review in [illegible] The regiment was with Sherman at [illegible] April 1862 and at Bentonville in March 1865, having followed his [illegible] closely during the intervening years. This record alone would be a [illegible] though it could be told in a few [illegible] but the regiment has other [illegible] to notice having won a place [illegible] the 300 fighting regiments whose [illegible] killed and mortally wounded in battle them to special classification. [illegible] losses were distributed over [illegible] period of its campaigns, and in [illegible] out of the thirty-five months campaigning it counted its killed in [illegible] and in the aggregate these amount [illegible] 37, nearly 15 per cent. of the total [illegible] borne on the regiments' rolls. [illegible] only one out of every five who stood [illegible] ranks in battle was killed.

[illegible] be best of all is that the fighting of [illegible] Fifth meant something. Shiloh, [illegible] burg assaults, Atlanta, these [illegible] fields of its fiercest struggles. [illegible] them were victories and the third, [illegible] of its triumph for the Fifty-fifth [illegible] was negatively a victory. In that [illegible] the regiment was in Sherman's [illegible] Second brigade and was detached [illegible] and sent to the extreme [illegible] hold a position more than a mile [illegible] that the left flank of the Union line [illegible] the point the Confederates decided to smash at the outset. This [illegible] very near the Tennessee river, [illegible] that river help would come to [illegible] support if it came at all. The Confederate commander wished to fight it out [illegible] alone, and therefore aimed to [illegible] Union line back from the river [illegible] the crossing place before a junction could be effected between the Union [illegible] in the field and the 70,000 marching [illegible] relief or the routed army could [illegible] by the same route. The battle was [illegible] planned. Johnston, the Confederate commander, was wounded while urging [illegible] forward to bar the Union [illegible] on the left flank.

[illegible] brigade in which the Fifty-fifth [illegible] was commanded on that field by [illegible] of the regiment, David Stuart. [illegible] strength when brought into [illegible] was 800 men—512 of the [illegible], the remainder a part of the [illegible] Ohio regiment. The Confederate [illegible] developed the left of [illegible] line, which was next on the [illegible] Stuart, as the left of the Union [illegible] that line was the first attacked. [illegible] battle was hardly under way when [illegible] men were seen by the Confederates [illegible] being in motion, shifting their [illegible] to receive an expected attack [illegible] supposed to be maneuvering to [illegible] enemy's line. Considerable time [illegible] by the Confederates in preparing [illegible] this new emergency. Regiments [illegible] changed their places, and [illegible] were brought up to fill the gap in [illegible] Hardee caused by this extension.

It fell to the lot of Chalmers' [illegible] brigade, of Wither's division, [illegible] with Stuart, and that command [illegible] forward under the personal direction [illegible] Gen. Johnston, with orders to [illegible] lonely brigade back toward the [illegible] to save it from the rest of the army.



THE FIRST DAY AT SHILOH.

[illegible] some skirmishing Chalmers got a [illegible] into position to shell Stuart, and [illegible] had no artillery it looked like [illegible] equal fight, for Chalmers had over [illegible] in line. About the time that the [illegible] shells began to burst among Stuart ordered a change of front [illegible] a hook to the enemy during the [illegible] Fifty-fifth, being compelled [illegible] it, forgot for an instant what it [illegible] for and broke into a genuine [illegible]. It was a case of fright pure [illegible] and the "skedaddle" was not far, out of harm's way, but off to [illegible] across a ravine about 100 rods [illegible] starting point. It is a good soldier [illegible] owns up to a whole some respect [illegible] enemy's prowess and if the feeling [illegible] takes the shape of fear, that is [illegible] providing it stops within certain [illegible]. The fear must be akin to that man [illegible] a live rattlesnake, so strong that [illegible] not endure the thought of his continued existence, and therefore proceeds [illegible] of course, to exterminate him. The Fifty-fifth ran away from the imaginary danger which was new and terrible [illegible] quickly rallied and pitched in [illegible]. About this time a body of [illegible] cavalry appeared in view and [illegible] formed a square to resist an [illegible] when the troopers rode off [illegible] engaging resumed a simple line [illegible] on was along a ravine about sixty [illegible] in its original camp.

[illegible] onslaught, when it came, was [illegible] with great violence, the Illinois [illegible] holding their fire until the Confederates were within forty yards. The effect of their fire was awful, and in a close [illegible] that ensued losing two hours, a brigade was completely mauled up. The Fifty-fifth lost heavily, but maintained [illegible] until all the line on its right [illegible] driven back. Even then warning [illegible] given to the Union commander in [illegible] before the position was abandoned. [illegible] confusion before retreat an order [illegible] along the ranks of the Fifty-fifth [illegible] firing, about face and retire [illegible] was obeyed and the line [illegible] in an orderly manner down a [illegible] hollow. Suddenly the order was [illegible] and the regiment faced [illegible] up the hill to its old position [illegible] opened fire again on the advancing [illegible]. The [illegible] which had led to a [illegible] a short time before, had [illegible] fighting [illegible].

Stuart finally rallied it [illegible] way [illegible] by the enemy, and [illegible] not followed up. After [illegible] a few hundred yards it was [illegible] officer of the Fifty-fifth to make another stand, but [illegible] the supply of ammunition [illegible] [illegible] 100 rods [illegible] starting point. It is a good soldier [illegible] owns up to a whole some respect [illegible] enemy's prowess and if the feeling [illegible] takes the shape of fear, that is [illegible] providing it stops within certain [illegible]. The fear must be akin to that man [illegible] a live rattlesnake, so strong that [illegible] not endure the thought of his continued existence, and therefore proceeds [illegible] of course, to exterminate him. The Fifty-fifth ran away from the imaginary danger which was new and terrible [illegible] quickly rallied and pitched in [illegible]. About this time a body of [illegible] cavalry appeared in view and [illegible] formed a square to resist an [illegible] when the troopers rode off [illegible] engaging resumed a simple line [illegible] on was along a ravine about sixty [illegible] in its original camp.

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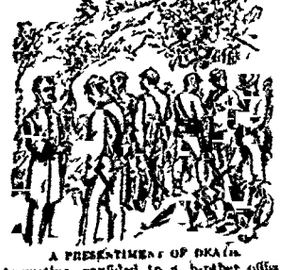
army had been disrupted Sherman's battalions beaten back and Prentiss overwhelmed Stuart with 800 men—reduced by losses about one-half—kept his relative position and maintained a bold front preventing the enemy from seizing the landing upon which the fate of the Union army depended.

The battle I have described took place on Sunday, April 6. On Monday, the 7th, the Fifty-fifth was also engaged and lost about twenty men. Its losses altogether on the field of Shiloh were 51 killed outright, 23 mortally wounded—making 80 deaths—and 103 wounded and recovered. The killed and wounded together numbered 183, almost half of those engaged.

In skirmishes and general actions the regiment was engaged in May, October and December 1862, the last at Chickasaw Bayou, also at Arkansas Post January 1863. Its next severe fighting took place in assaults before Vicksburg May 19 and 22. At this time the Fifty-fifth was in the Second brigade, Blair's division, afterwards commanded by Sherman. After the Confederates had retired behind earthwork around the city an assault was ordered. Blair's and the Union lines took Kountze's arm of the 19th of May. The right attack beaten about 200 men when it took its place in the line. The assault was a repulse. But Blair's men dashed forward so hardily to be cut off by a ditch or bayou, surrendered on over supply and fallen back with their arms clinging hand over hand. The second brigade reached and at within fifty yards of the intrenched work in front and lay there until dark. The colors of the Fifty-fifth were riddled by Confederate bullets but they floated defiantly within pistol shot of the Confederates until the command was ordered back to its own works.

Another assault was made on the 22d of May. The column was preceded by volunteer storming parties who planted their flags upon the enemy's embankments. But the main army could not face the withering fire poured upon it by the well sheltered men in gray. The Fifty-fifth again pressed forward close to the enemy's breastworks and held its position until recalled to its own works on the morning following. In these two assaults the regiment lost 11 killed outright, 3 more fatally wounded and 35 wounded and recovered.

After Vicksburg the Fifty-fifth was engaged, with foss at Jackson and at Black River, Miss., and at Mission Ridge, Tenn. Its next desperate fight was at Little Kennesaw, Ga., June 27, 1864. The regiment had meanwhile re-enlisted, and on the 19th of June joined its old division and was assigned to the First brigade, under Colonel Giles A. Smith. It was 275 men strong. On the morning of the 27th the brigade was detailed to lead an assault upon the Confederate works on Little Kennesaw. The men were ordered to unsling all baggage and parade for light in fighting order. The place of assault was in view of their bivouac, and every man realized the desperate work before him. Messages were hastily written and keepsakes and valuables were handed over to noncombatants to send north in case of disaster. The regimental commander, Capt. J. M.



A PRESENTIMENT OF DEATH.

Augustine, confided to a brother officer that he felt a presentiment of death, handed him a memento and in [illegible] tones as clear as a bell and as calm and hopeful as the prayer of a saint, called out "Forward."

The field to be charged over was exposed to the Confederate batteries and was so difficult to traverse, owing to swamp and thick underbrush, as to exhaust the men before they reached the base of the precipitous, rock-strewn hill, where the Confederate infantry lay behind stone shelter. The line was soon broken up into a mob of struggling men, clambering over boulders and fallen trees and wrestling with abattis of sharpened branches planted to impede their progress. Capt. Augustine [illegible] forward, and with a handful of his followers was almost under the enemy's parapet when the brigade bugler sounded the recall. The gallant leader mistook the meaning and again said, "Forward, men!" As he stood erect, animated with the spirit of the charge, a bullet in the left breast sent him to earth like a bolt.

The survivors dropped back down the mountain side, and when the roll was called up the killed and mortally wounded were 16, the wounded 82. Throughout the Atlanta campaign the regiment took part in the heaviest fighting and its total loss reached 96 killed and 86 wounded, fully one-half of its fighting strength. In all its campaigns its loss amounted to 113 killed and wounded, of which 137 were deaths. Its first fright was its last, and after that episode it dared everything that came in its way, and it was a good deal.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

A Man's Contribution to Science

Rome boasted that she dispensed with native physicians for the first 600 years of her existence. Whether this was the result of her unusual vigor is not recorded. In the days of her prosperity and [illegible] she developed considerable ability in the medical line and gave to the world the distinguished physician Galenus. For some time after the fall of Rome the treatment of disease was chiefly in the hands of monks. In connection with the monasteries there were frequently the well managed hospital and garden filled with plants noted for their healing virtues.

The Arabs of the Middle Ages were learned students of science and particularly of medicine. When they came in contact with Christendom they made two important contributions. They gave to the church the writings of Aristotle which, in the hands of St. Thomas Aquinas, moved the church from a crude materialism.

They gave to the medical world the wealth of their scientific researches, especially in the line of chemistry, and substituted soothing medicines in place of the [illegible] hellebore and other drugs of [illegible]. Avicenna and Avicenna were the leading Arabian scientists, and Dante has given them a place in that honorable circle of the "Inferno" which contains the leading physicians of heathen times. Chicago Herald.

A Mine in Ancient Greece

At Laurium are found 3,000 ancient shafts, with their connected galleries. These shafts average about two meters square (the round shaft is almost unknown) and are sunk from 90 to 120 meters in depth, but never below sea level. The galleries open into ancient chambers sometimes 30 feet high and 150 feet wide. According to M. Cordella's estimate the ancients extracted from these mines a number of silver-bearing lead amounting to 105,000,000 cubic meters and yielding 2,100,084 tons of lead and 8,463 tons of silver, or a value of 4,171,848,000 drachmas.

The work employed steadily about 15,000 laborers, 2,000 in the mines themselves, almost exclusively slaves. The [illegible] in leather water jars and picks found in our day in [illegible] of the low, torturous galleries through which a man must work his way on hands and knees, bearing the weight of the rock. Slaves were cheap and the labor problem easy at first. Proprietors worked their own slaves or hired other people's at an obol per day—[illegible] 55 drachmas a year (equivalent to [illegible] in A.D. [illegible] brought 300 drachmas per [illegible] and the price of slaves ranged [illegible] if [illegible] to [illegible] Then the [illegible] attractive [illegible]

NYE TALKS POLITICS

HE SHOWS HOW TO FEED AND SEW CLOD

Be Careful When You Drop Into Step on a Vause—A Trip to Kansas—An Interesting Informal Letter to Congress

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Lillian E. Doll writes as follows: [illegible] department of the paper to be a thing of the [illegible] were in service from [illegible] process of [illegible] things which [illegible] the name of that [illegible] you tell me about [illegible] Madame Pompadour [illegible] plan. Dolly and [illegible] Ah while in France [illegible] literary [illegible].

[illegible] is small [illegible] of St. Cloud [illegible] It is given up to the [illegible]

THE LITTLE STEAMER.

cellin. You go to St. Cloud by rail or river and then drive over to Sevres by diligence or voiture. Some does one way and some does the other. I rode up on the Seine aboard of a little noiseless low pressure steamer about the size of a sewing machine. It was called the Silver Play. I think.

The fare was thirty centimes or say three cents. After paying my fare, and finding that I still had money left, I lunched at St. Cloud in the open air at a trifling expense. I then took a bottle of milk from my pocket and quenched my thirst. Traveling through France one finds that the water is especially bad, tasting of the Dauphin at times and dangerous in the extreme. I advise those therefore who wish to be well whilst doing the Continent to carry especially in France as I did a large thickset bottle of milk or kumiss with which to take the wire edge off one's whistle whilst being yanked through the Louvre.

St. Cloud is seven miles west of the center of Paris and most ten miles by railroad to Versailles, pronounced Vaird. St. Cloud belongs to the Canton of Sevres and the arrondissement of Versailles. An arrondissement is not anything reprehensible. It is all right. You could belong to an arrondissement if you lived in France.

St. Cloud is on a beautiful hill slope, looking down the valley of the Seine, with Paris in the distance. It is peaceful and quiet and beautiful. Everything is peaceful in Paris, when there is no revolution on the carpet. The steam cars run safely and do not make so much noise as ours do. The steam whistle does not have such a hold on people as it does here. The adjutant general at the depot blows a little tin bugle, the admiral of the train returns the salute, the adjutant general says "Allons" and the train starts off like a somewhat leisurely young man who is going to the depot to meet his wife's mother.

One does not realize what a Fourth of July rocket we live in and employ in our business, Lillian, till he has been the guest of a monarchy of Europe between whose tons the timothy and clover have grown up to a great height. And yet it is a pleasing change, and I shall be glad when we as a republic have passed the blow hard period, laid aside the ear splitting steam whistle, settled down to good, permanent institutions and take on a restful, soothing Boston air which comes with time and the quiet self congratulation that one is born in a Bible land and Gospel privileges, and where the right to worship in a strictly high church manner is open to all.

The Palace of St. Cloud was at one time the residence of Napoleon I in summer time. He used to go out there for the heated term, and folding his arms across his stomach have thought after thought regarding the future of France. Yet he very likely never had an idea that some day it would be a thrifty resort, engaged in growing gray peas or pulling a soiled dove out of the Seine now and then to add to the attractions of his justly celebrated morgue.

Louis XVIII also put up at the Palace in St. Cloud several summers. He spelled it "palais," which shows that he had very poor early English advantages, or that he was, as I have always suspected, a native of Quebec. Charles X also changed the bedding somewhat, and moved in during his reign. He also added a new iron sink and a place in the barn for washing buggies. Louis Philippe spent his summers here for a number of years, and wrote weekly letters to the Paris papers, signed "Uno" in which he urged the taxpayers to show more veneration for their royal nibbs. Napoleon III occupied the Palais in summer during his lifetime, availing himself finally of the use of Mr. Bright's justly celebrated diverse and dying at the dawn of better institutions for beautiful but unhappy France.

I visited the Palais, which was burned by the Prussians in 1870. The grounds occupy 960 acres, which I offered to buy and fit up, but probably I did not deal with responsible parties. This part of France reminds me very much of North Carolina. I mean, of course, the natural features. Man has done more for France, it seems to me, than for the Tar Heel state, and the cities of Asheville and Paris are widely different. The police of Paris rarely get together in front of the court house to pitch horseshoes or dwell on the outlook for the goober crops.

And yet the same blue, azoric sky, if I may be allowed to coin a word, the same soft, restful, *dolce frumenti* air of gentle genial health, and of dark de straying, magnetic balm to the congested soul, the inflamed nerve and the festering brain, are present here that one finds in the quiet drives of San Cloo, the successful squirt of the mighty fountains of Vairsi and the dark and whispering forests of Fontainebleau.

The Palais at Sanssouci [illegible] it [illegible] burned [illegible] sents a [illegible] rejected appearance and the [illegible] walls are here save where here and there a [illegible] pot willed water pipe festooned the blackened and blistered wreck of [illegible] once so grand and so gay.

San Cloo has a national school for the training of male teachers only. I visited it, but did not make a hit in my address to the pupils for some [illegible] until I began to [illegible] in [illegible] Then the [illegible] attractive [illegible] that I said, and the keenest de[illegible] manifest on every radiant face [illegible] who spoke some English [illegible] me as we parted, and [illegible] how the students took my remarks. He said: "They shall all the time thankness—what you shall call the recollect—of monsieur's speech in [illegible] so that they shall forget it not [illegible]. We shall all the time say [illegible] not witness something like it [illegible] time we come here and have [illegible] enjoy ourself since the [illegible] assassination by the guillotine [illegible] next winter and be with us from [illegible] some of us will remain in the [illegible] each time."

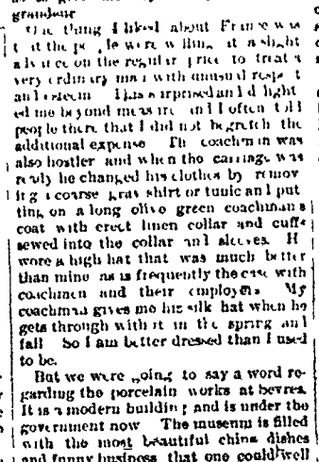
At San Cloo I tired of a quiet lounging about thirty five years of age who kept a very neat livery stable. He [illegible] a fast [illegible] and a big Percheron [illegible] with fetlock whiskers that reminded me of the Sutherland sisters. He was in no hurry. I sat on an iron settee in the cool court of the livery stable and with my arm resting on the shoulder of the proprietor I spoke of the [illegible] people about them regarding the former movement as in my way the [illegible] the two great parties. He listened to me [illegible] watched the [illegible] human [illegible] as he chewed [illegible] so as to give me my money's worth in grandeur.

One thing I liked about France was that the people were willing at a slight advance on the regular price to treat a very ordinary man with unusual respect and esteem. This surprised and delighted me beyond measure, and I often told people there that I did not begrudge the additional expense. The coachman was also hostler and when the carriage was ready he changed his clothes by removing a coarse gray shirt or tunic and putting on a long olive green coachman's coat with erect linen collar and cuffs sewed into the collar and sleeves. He wore a high hat that was much better than mine as is frequently the case with coachmen and their employers. My coachman gives me his silk hat when he gets through with it in the spring and fall. So I am better dressed than I used to be.

But we were going to say a word regarding the porcelain works at Sevres. It is a modern building and is under the government now. The museum is filled with the most beautiful china dishes and funny business that one could well imagine. Besides, the pottery ever since its son treating has retained its models and they of course are worthy of a day's study. The "Sevres blue" is said to be a little but bluer than anything else in the known world except the man who starts the nonpareil paper in the pica town.

I was careful not to break any of these vases and things and thus endeared myself to the foreman of the place. All employes are uniformed and extremely deferential to recognized ability. Practically, for half a day I owned the place.

A cattle friend of mine who was looking for a dynasty whose tail he could twist while in Europe, and who used often to pass over our glass of the ordinary (which I have since learned is not the best brand at all), that nothing would tickle him more than to have a little



CONVERSING WITH THE LIVERY STABLE KEEPER.

dog with a crumpled head and get him in the door," accidentally broke a blue crock out there at Sevres which wouldn't hold over a gallon, and it took the best part of a car load of cows to pay for it, he told me.

The process of making the glass vases is not yet published in book form. Lillian, especially the method of coloring and enameling. It is a secret jealously by duly authorized agents. The name of the town is pronounced Save.

Madame Pompadour is said to have been the natural daughter of a butcher which I regard as being more to her own credit than though she had been an artificial one. Her name was Jeannie Antoinette Poisson Le Normant D'Etioles, Marquise De Pompadour, and her name is yet used by the authorities of Versailles as a fire escape, so I am told.

She was the mistress of Louis XV, who never allowed her to put her hands in dishwater during the entire time she visited at his house. D'Etioles was her first husband, but she left him for a gay but rather reprehensible life at court where she was terribly talked about, though she is said not to have cared a cent. Louis XV told her never to worry, for while he had a nickel she should have a home.

She developed into a marvelous politician, and early seeing that the French people were largely governed by the literary lights of that time, she began to cultivate the acquaintance of the magazine writers and tried to join the authors club.

She now became prominent by originating a method of doing up the hair, which has since become popular among people whose hair like my own had not been already "done up."

This style of Madame Pompadour's was at once popular with young men who ran the throttle of the soda fountains of the time and is still well spoken of. A young friend of mine pushed his hair up from his forehead in that way once and could not get it down again. During his funeral his hair, which had been glued down by the undertaker, became surprised at something said by the clergyman and pushed out the end of his coffin.

The king tired in a few years of Madame Pompadour and wished that he had not encouraged her to run away from her husband. She, however, retained her hold upon the blase and alcoholic monarch by her wonderful versatility and genius.

When all her talents as an artiste and politician palled upon his old rum soaked brain and gnawed like a mighty canker sore away large corners of his moth eaten soul, she would sit in the glowing and alive to blue, "Hard Times," "Hard Times Come Again No More," recitative accompanying herself on the harpsichord or the [illegible] whatever they played in those days. Then she illustrated theatricals, giving with the aid of the nobility a very good version of "Puck's Pet Boy" and "Lend Me Five Centimes."

She finally lost her influence over Louis the XV, and as he got to be an old man the thought suddenly occurred to him to return, and so he had Madame Pompadour beheaded at the age of forty-two years. This little story should teach us that [illegible] gifted we [illegible] how high we may rise in our [illegible] but [illegible] to fall down into the [illegible]

by honor and dignity also that pride [illegible] with before [illegible] and a haughty spirit before a fall.

Bill Nye.

THE DRUMMER'S STORY

How He Got Even with His Friends in the Parlor Car

A jolly [illegible] at the Hotel Normandie [illegible] two or three friends [illegible] recently while enjoying an after dinner cigar.

I had a wild exposition coming on over the Grand Trunk last night. I took in under [illegible] one of those intellectual men whose features strengthen the theory of evolution and whose style of wearing a straggling red beard intensified the faith in a cocoanut throwing ancestry.

I could tell by his discouraging him for he was humped up in his seat as long as so long as I did. Every other time was drawn and I could look out this window to see whether the train was running or not. He kept his nose and mouth both busy trying to snore in and out, kept his nose and mouth both busy trying to snore and grunt. I whizzed puffed blowed snorted and wound up every series of strange sounds with a prolonged pinch, that created an alarming impression that hot steam was escaping in the car.

There were a lot of high headed unsociable people in the parlor car who hadn't taken kindly to my advances and I was inspired with a plan for revenge. I shook the little man up, and before he could open up his vials of wrath, as he was evidently bent on doing, I said: "Here my friend you're not sleeping comfortably. Come back here and I'll fix you up."

"I'll go you sir," was the response as I took him, bushy hair rumpled clothes, wrinkled boots bushwhacking beard and all right into the parlor car, got him stretched out in two chairs, put a footstool under his fiery head and told him to go it. Three minutes after his wonderful snoring machinery was in active operation. The ladies elevated their pretty noses and wondered how that horrid man ever got into their car. I was behind a paper shaking as if in an ague fit but doing all my laughing internally.

"Why that's too bad, doocher know. I'll ah I'll just freeze the cuthah." volunteered the littlest dude of the party, and he started airily on his dangerous mission. He delicately nudged the snoozer with one finger and said "Ah, I say, my desh sir, this is too much. Cahn't you change cars, my desh fellah? I give my guest a sly but solid kick, and he came to with a snort that made the dude jump three feet backward and look wild. The red headed man had caught the last request and let go.

"How the devil can I change 'cars' when we're traveling a mile a minute? You're talking the same sense as you look. What right have you disturbing a sleeping gentleman like that? Get out of this, you pipe-stem imitation, or I'll throw you out the window."

By this time the diminutive champion was half the length of the car away and white as a ghost, but he managed to stammer out:

"But we're all so disturbed, my good fellah."

"Well, sir, my little whiffet, don't you be trying to make your disturbance epidemic here. I am comfortable and you people are not in my crowd. I'm with this gentleman. Now keep away."

There's a long ride after the conductor first goes through out of London, and for over an hour I reveled in my surroundings. The little man snored as though saving for revenge, the dude sat glaring in impotent rage, I coolly read a paper, and when the conductor came through it was only to intensify the fun.

"Dollar, please," he said to the snoozer.

"I've paid my fare, sir, and first class at that."

"But this is a parlor car."

"Then I'm looking in the parlor, am I? Where is the sleeping apartment?"

"Here, I have no time for foolishness."

"Then I'll not detain you. Good night, sir."

The conductor was about to lunge when I slipped him a dollar, he [illegible] the man only waited to say, "I know I could bluff that ticket puncher," and then away to the land of Nod, only to awaken when we reached the Bleeck street depot. I got even, and when one of the ladies asked for my bearing that the man I had picked up was [illegible] by her behavior that it was only his head that talked.—Detroit Free Press.

Want to Be Gone

Pebbles (darting out of the thicket to Chowder student walking alone in the wood). Stop, young gentleman, there's nothing else for it. We must divide all our cash on the spot.

Student. All right! How much have you got? Hand it over.—Punch.

He Was Quite Up

"Go!" she exclaimed imperiously, pointing toward the door.

"I shall," he said abjectly, "but, my dear Miss Fortitude, this is no horse race."—Detroit Free Press.

"Oh, me! I nearly had a horse!"

"Why, what do you mean?"

"Why, I was a man out here with a horse and I asked him if I could have it and he said no if he'd said yes I'd had it."—Life.

A Hop Picker.

The record of the fertility of American ingenuity has been increased by the addition of the invention of a machine for picking hops. It is claimed this machine will do the work as clean and much more rapidly than it can be done by hand. The apparatus is mounted on a wood, [illegible] heavy enough to insure stability, and is about 7 feet long by [illegible] feet wide and 4 feet high. [illegible] are fed into a receiver and are [illegible] between two rollers. As they finally pass through the hops fall into an inclined [illegible] and by their own weight fall [illegible] box [illegible] to receive them. The leaves [illegible] fall on the same screen, but are [illegible] by the returning motion [illegible] into a separate pile. It requires only one man to turn the [illegible] to fall blows into the [illegible] when driven [illegible] the ship [illegible]

A GOLD TOWN.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

A Trip to the Mountains by Stage—Scenes Familiar to Colorado Old Timers—Plenty of Gold and Nothing to Eat—Examples of Dutch Oppression

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I have passed from the region of fact into the region of gold. The Arabian Nights character of this state is largely instituted by the fact that in a small district of Kimberley produces some £20,000,000 of diamonds annually in the larger but still relatively small district of the Rand it produces in the same period some £2,000,000 of gold. This after production unlike that of Kimberley is likely to be doubled and even trebled in a few of time. The journey from Kimberley to Johannesburg covering a distance of 600 miles, less than a description.

The railway is now projected as far as Vryburg in Bechuanaland. It is [illegible] passed to carry this railway on a narrower gauge to Mafeking and to a hundred miles north of that place. Should the Rand gold fields prove as remunerative as well informed persons believe the line will soon be extended thither. From Rand to the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi is a short step of about 400 miles over a country offering few engineering difficulties, and I doubt not that the next generation before it grows old will travel to this great river and to its unparalleled cascades with the same ease and comfort as the present generation is able to visit Niagara.

The road from Kimberley to Vryburg traverses a succession of plains wide as the eye can range bounded here and there by low and irregular chains of hills. Scarcely a single tree ever breaks the endless flat of grass veldt.

Procul me dirigas ubi nulla campis
Arbor aestiva recreatur aura

The Roman poet must have had Bechuanaland and the Transvaal in his mind when he wrote the lines quoted above for the two countries perfectly realize his conception. The veldt at the surface has a [illegible] that [illegible] parched appearance and is covered with patchy grass dried by the sun to the color of hay. Far and wide it extends, and the traveler sees no reason why he should ever emerge from its limits. Two causes, however, combine to remove the tedium and monotony of such a landscape. The vastness, the apparent illimitability of the surroundings elevate rather than oppress the mind, and the genial sunshine, the cloudless sky and the invigorating highland air sustain the spirits at a high level. Nor must it be supposed that these African plains are in any degree wanting in fertility. The heavy rains of the summer and [illegible] produce an abundance of juicy [illegible] which are reared large herds of [illegible] and flocks of sheep.

Both in Bechuanaland and in the Transvaal the amount of live stock is very considerably less than the [illegible] and the soil is capable of sustaining, and it could scarcely be an exaggeration that if in the course of centuries all other supplies of meat for the human race should be exhausted the African veldt would produce sufficient to fill the stomachs of a starving world. Cattle do [illegible] horses [illegible] and the sheep [illegible] offer formidable obstacles to the rapid multiplication of live stock. It is, however, highly probable that science and sanitary legislation will before long [illegible] or mitigate these scourges of the farmer. Approaching Vryburg the railroad runs through the "Native Reserve," a large district which [illegible] set aside for the exclusive occupation and cultivation by the Southern Bechuanas. [illegible] is well watered and of great fertility. Abundant crops of [illegible] (maize) can be easily raised. Many other kinds of grain, potatoes and [illegible] vegetables might be produced in [illegible] to industry and agriculture. Report, however, speaks but poorly of the Southern Bechuana, idle and insolent in good years, helpless and mendicant in bad. It is doubtful whether he will be long able or permitted to retain his hold upon a territory which is [illegible] being transformed into one of [illegible] gardens.

Vryburg is an urban community in its infancy, which may some day grow into a large and thriving town. At present it consists of a number of low buildings of somewhat mean and squalid appearance, constructed of the [illegible] corrugated iron and spreading the [illegible] out irregularly over a considerable extent of ground. Sir Sidney Shippard, the British administrator, who entertained us most kindly and hospitably, occupies a small cottage which many a British mechanic would disdain. It is to be hoped, considering the size and importance of our Bechuanaland protectorate and the great powers wielded by the administrator, that the British government, who insist upon retaining their hold over Bechuanaland, will provide their representatives with a more suitable and honorable residence. Three hotels offer to the traveler fair, but rough accommodation, and in one or more well filled stores the immigrant or the settler can obtain most of the necessaries of life and such articles as are requisite for the commerce of the interior. From Vryburg branch off many roads north and east and west. Westward into Damaraland or into the great Kalahari desert toward Lake Ngami, northward to Matabeleland and the Zambesi, eastward, which route we ourselves followed to the Transvaal and Johannisburg. Passenger coaches are for the present confined to this latter route.

As we were a large party with some amount of baggage we had secured for our private use two coaches and we passed the four days occupied in the journey to Johannisburg in tolerable comfort. African coaching is an exact science which at the present day can only be taught in Africa. The coaches themselves are the most curious productions of human skill. Intended to hold twelve persons inside half a dozen outside, besides large quantities of heavy baggage, they are constructed of the most solid materials hung upon thick springs of leather, and present the most unwieldly, lumbering and old world appearance. They are drawn by teams of twelve mules or horses harnessed in pairs. Two [illegible] are required to guide the team—the [illegible] holding the reins, the other the [illegible] whip, with which he [illegible] all but the [illegible] when [illegible] a team of mules the whip [illegible] is in operation every minute, constantly flogging alone in turning these stubborn animals to do their best. At times one of the drivers is compelled to descend from the box and run alongside the team flogging them all with the greatest harshness and impartiality. In spite, however, of all this effort and apparent harsh treatment an average speed of about six miles an hour is all that can be realized.

In the hills there are none, deeply rutted tracks are followed. When the ruts get too deep for safety the track turns slightly aside and to such an extent does this sometimes occur that in places the track occupies a width of a quarter of a mile or more. Swinging, bounding, jolting, reeling, straining over this extraordinary route the coach pursues the uneven tenor of its way, sometimes labouring and plunging like a ship at sea, constantly threatening over at angles at which an upset seems unavoidable, now descending into the depths of a "spruit" (creek) now sticking fast in heavy ground, now careering over masses of rocks and stones. The travelers all shaken up inside like an omelet in a frying pan, never come to wonder that the human frame can endure such shaking or that wood and iron can be so firmly riveted together to stand such a strain. It may be mentioned that the life of a coach does not exceed two years that upsets are frequent and casualties not uncommon. In this latter respect, however, we were fortunate in reaching our destination without the slightest accident or misfortune, our drivers being skilful and the teams on the whole fairly good.

Whether South Africa will ever possess proper coach roads is doubtful. Railroads, however, will soon supersede this antiquated method of traveling, and the coach, with its long team of mules, the transport rider with his wagon and his still longer team of oxen will soon become a thing of the past, or to be banished to the remotest regions. At present, however, it is possible for any one that cares about the experience to realize most accurately the mode, so graphically described by Lord Macauley, in which our forefathers traveled in England some two centuries ago. Along the road but few human beings are found, human habitations are scarce and far apart, and little animal life is to be perceived. Birds are fairly numerous. The "korhaan," the partridge, the plover, the "dikkop" offer to the sportsman occasional shots. Skeletons of horses and of oxen which have succumbed to the fatigue and privations of the journey abound alongside the track all either having been picked clean or in the process of being devoured by flocks of vultures. At one place we perceived some scores of these birds surrounding a carcass, all of them so gorged that they took no notice of our approach, although we passed within a few feet of them. The hotel accommodation in the Transvaal is of the roughest description. The Dutch, as a rule, appear indifferent to the comfort or comfort. It is possible that the sleeping rooms might in some [illegible] be condemned by an English magistrate or inspector.

An extraordinary profusion of food awaits the hungry wayfarer, but, alas! if is quantity and not quality which is attained, and it is easy for the man who dines in a Dutch hotel at a table covered with every variety of viands to rise from his repast almost as hungry as he sat down. The following is the menu of dinner which awaited our arrival at Pullen's "winkel" (store and hotel), where we spent the first night of our journey.

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicken pie	Baked [illegible]
Salad (lettuce) [illegible]	Boiled [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Boiled

THE WAKING FLOWERS.

"...are the little beds," I asked,
"...in the valleys lie?"
... and others smiled,
...
"...are the beds the tiny beds
...in the plain"
...is the shortest;
...little further on—
...at the door, to wake the first
...
...s, sir, and aster,
...and bell;
...in the blanket red,
...shabby daffodil."
...at many cradles,
...and gently cradled,
...the quaintest lullaby
...soothed a child.
"Hush! Epigea wakens!
The ...stirs her hood—
...cheek is crimson.
...dreaming of the wood."
...turning from them, reverent,
"...bedtime 'tis," she said;
"The bumblebees will wake them
When ..."
—Emily Dickinson in St. Nicholas.

QUITE IMPOSSIBLE.

BY W. E. NORRIS.

"Ne me dites jamais ce bête de mot!" said Mirabeau, when his secretary once respectfully informed him that what he demanded was "impossible;" and indeed it may be conceded that impossibilities are somewhat less numerous than they are commonly asserted to be. Most of us, in stating that this or that course of action is quite impossible, mean merely that it is too difficult or too inexpedient to be worth taking into consideration; yet that Richard Best was perhaps justified when, on a certain important occasion in his life, he unconsciously plagiarized the great French revolutionist by exclaiming: "Nothing is impossible! It only has a little courage and a little patience!"

But Miss Helen Lawford, it may be, possessed neither the one nor the other; for she shook her head and repeated the phrase which had called forth the above ... "It really is quite impossible, Dick," she replied. "I wonder you don't see that, and I wonder at your trying to make our parting harder than it need be. As papa ... you haven't even the means of support yourself, much less any prospect of being able to support a wife. It seems ... if our engagement were not ... you would be treated almost ... as I should be."

The tall, stalwart young man, with the ... brown hair and the clear blue eyes, ...ed a deep sigh. He did not altogether concur in Miss Lawford's views of justice, but he could not contest ... right to dismiss him. She had her ... and she feared she had also her ... at any rate, her firmly ... ; although, to be sure, it was ... of his that his father's ... had ... with a sudden crash or that ... He said:

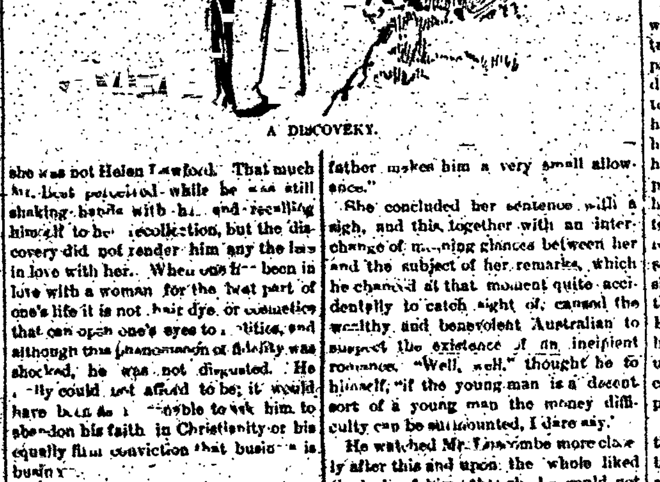
"... Mr. Lawford is in duty ... your release, Helen, ... you are formally released ... to hope is that you won't ... I certainly shall not forget ... that if I make money out in ... you won't make money out ..." interrupted the girl; "no ... does make money in ... bound place. There is nothing ... but to say goodby; and if we can ... to forget one another, as I dare say we shall after a time, so much the better for you."

It is not, as a rule, very difficult to forget; ... it is, as a rule, very difficult to make ... either in Australia or elsewhere; still every rule has exceptions, and the ... proved Richard Best to be exceptional, inasmuch as he not only kept ... of his first love ..., but ... a surprisingly short space of time ... what might almost be called a ... in the Antipodes. He had ... capacities and he ... had a considerable share of luck. It was in the year 1870, when the eyes of the world were concentrated upon ... more striking than that which had overtaken the house of Best & Co., that the charity of a relative enabled him to land at Melbourne with a small sum of money in his pocket. By the year 1880 the news of Lord Beaconsfield's decisive defeat at the polls found him already contemplating retirement from business and a return to his native land. During that decade of hard work, anxiety and prosperity he had ... communicating with Helen Lawford, but he had heard ... he knew that she was still unmarried, and the image of her slight, graceful figure, her dark hair and eyes and her lovely pale complexion had always remained ... distinctly before his eyes as on that sad afternoon when she had given him to understand that all was over between them.

However, he was not to leave Australia just awhile; for, although the discomfiture of the Conservative party was an event important enough to be transmitted to the other side of the world by telegraph, another event which took place simultaneously had not the same public interest, and it was not until the newspapers arrived that Mr. Best was privileged to read an account of the marriage of Miss Helen Lawford to Major-general Sir Thomas Strettell, K. C. B. The disappointment and the shock were, of ... great to him; but he was ... by his common sense from anything so foolish and unjust as a feeling of resentment against Miss Lawford, who could not have been expected to ... at the silent fidelity of her former ..., and who, now that her parents were dead, might pardonably ... for the comfort and independence of such a home as Sir Thomas Strettell no doubt had it in his power to offer her. As for him, he also had lost his father and mother, he no longer had any ... of memory and ... in the land of his birth, and such ... life still ... for him ... he put an end to by his decision ... from Australia. He decided, ... to remain where he was, and ... period of ... upon ten ... he adhered to his determination, ... the days ... months ..., and ... whole, not so very dis... with his lot, though he was ... to be a ... which, as may well be supposed, would not have been unwilling to enliven the solitude of so well-to-do a personage. It would be untrue and unfair to say that he looked forward to the death of Sir Thomas Strettell, whom he had conceived to be a warrior well stricken in years; yet it was the intelligence of that ... occurrence which caused him at length to make hasty provisional arrangements for the management of his colonial affairs and to take his passage on board a homeward bound steamer. He was at this time in his forty-fifth year; he was in the enjoyment of robust health, and his hair was only just beginning to turn gray. He had, of course, entered upon the second and more rapid stage of life's brief journey. Still, as he had not grown fat, he retained some of the attributes of youth; and if constancy be not, strictly speaking, one of these, it was at any rate rather youthful of him to imagine that the feelings which he had cherished for such an outrageous length of time were at all likely to be reciprocated by the girl whom he had left behind him and who was now a middle aged woman. He had not been without news of her. He had heard, through the medium of those sixpenny weekly journals whose mission is to keep the unfashionable in touch with the fashionable world, that she had had three step-daughters, of whom two had been satisfactorily mated, while the third still remained upon her hands. He pictured her to himself as being what he believed she had always been—more thoughtful for the welfare of others than for her own. And possibly he may have laid the flattering unction to his soul that a second husband with an ample income might at least hope to render her declining years happier and more free from anxiety than her earlier ones had been.

The curious thing is that he had never allowed his thoughts to dwell upon the change which time could not but have effected in her personal appearance.

Consequently he received a well merited shock when in due course of time he was shown into the drawing room of the Wimbledon villa which Sir Thomas Strettell had bequeathed to his widow. It was not that Lady Strettell looked old or even that she looked her age, for the skillful employment of various skillful contrivances had preserved her from any such affliction, and with her graceful figure and smooth cheeks she might at a certain distance have passed for a woman of thirty or thereabouts. But



A DISCOVERY.

she was not Helen Lawford. That much Mr. Best perceived while he was still shaking hands with her and recalling himself to her recollection, but the discovery did not render him any the less in love with her. When one has been in love with a woman for the best part of one's life it is not hair dye or cosmetics that can open one's eyes to ..., and although this phenomenon of fidelity was shocked, he was not disgusted. He ... could not afford to be; it would have been as impossible to ask him to abandon his faith in Christianity or his equally firm conviction that business is business.

Lady Strettell was quite pleased to see him, and her manner became additionally gracious when she learned, as she did after a very few minutes of conversation, that he had made such admirable use of his opportunities on the other side of the world. He had not the courage to tell her what had brought him back, nor did she appear to have the faintest idea of his motives. She talked to him as to an old friend who would naturally be interested in hearing of the subjects which interested her, and he gathered that the settling in life of her only unmarried stepdaughter, Milly, was the object which at that time chiefly engrossed her attention.

"She is a charming girl and really very pretty, in an unpretentious sort of way," Lady Strettell informed him. "You must come and dine with us some evening and tell me what you think of her. Unfortunately I can't, with my reduced income, give her a season in London, and young men won't be inveigled down to Wimbledon by anything short of a pastoral play, for which our grounds are hardly large enough. Besides, we are still in mourning, you know."

She was not in very deep mourning. Sir Thomas had been beneath the sod for nearly a year, and in this latter part of the nineteenth century we all live at a rather high rate of speed. Lady Strettell's widow's cap had been, if not "jete par-dessus les moulins," at least discarded, and there was a suspicion of lilac ribbon about her throat and wrists.

"I should like very much to dine with you," said the slightly bewildered Australian in the slow, grave accents which were habitual to him. "It seems strange, somehow, to think of you with a grown up daughter, though, to be sure, she isn't your own daughter."

"Oh, well, she might be my daughter, you know," answered Lady Strettell, with a laugh and a shrug of her shoulders. "That is the worst of very old friends; they are only too well aware how ancient one is. I hope you have better feeling than to betray me, though."

He returned, with rather more readiness than might have been expected of him, that he valued his own reputation for veracity far too much to do so, since nobody would believe him if he did. And this seemed to please her ladyship, who by way of acknowledging the compliment, remarked:

"Well, I won't tell you that you look young because ..., but you are young ... ; you ... a bachelor and ... rich ... ; ... you ... expect that ... allow you to leave the ... shores unmarried. Come and dine on Thursday if you have nothing better to do. You shall be introduced to Milly, and I will see if I can't get one or two people to meet you."

Kindly though Lady Strettell's reception of him had been Mr. Best went his way back to London somewhat saddened and disenchanted as well as angry with himself for being so. The times had changed and Helen had changed with them. What could be more natural? Only, as he personally had not changed, it was scarcely less natural that he should feel the times to be out of joint.

However, he had leisure to recover his spirits and his hopes before the following Thursday, when he duly presented himself at Wimbledon in the fulfillment of his engagement, and when he found that Lady Strettell had been as good as her word in getting "one or two"—that is to say, fourteen people to meet him. Very smart looking people they were, "lords and ladies," he called them inwardly, with an uncomfortable consciousness that he did not belong to their variety of the human race and he was just as well pleased that his hostess omitted to present him to any of them. The only person to whom he was introduced was Miss Strettell, a pretty little brown-eyed girl, whom he took in to dinner, and with whom he was soon able to establish friendly relations. She struck him as being rather shy and timid; but his sentiments toward her being of a quasi-paternal nature, he was willing to set her at ease by taking the lion's share of the conversation. He told her several interesting anecdotes connected with his life in Australia, answered the occasional questions that she put to him and then began to ask a few questions on his own account. Who, for instance, was the very young man with the fair moustache who had taken Lady Strettell in, and why was he thus honored in preference to his seniors?

"Oh, that is Mr. Luscombe," Miss Strettell replied. "He has the place of honor because he is the son of a viscount and because there is nobody else of equal rank in the room." [The others weren't lords and ladies, then, after all.]

"Oh, indeed," said Mr. Best, with his quasi-paternal intelligence upon the alert. "The son of a viscount, eh? And as rich as he is noble, no doubt."

"Oh, dear, no," answered the girl, "he is only a younger son and has no profession, because he unfortunately failed to pass for the army. And I believe his father makes him a very small allowance."

She concluded her sentence with a sigh, and this, together with an interchange of meaning glances between her and the subject of her remarks, which he chanced at that moment quite accidentally to catch sight of, caused the wealthy and benevolent Australian to suspect the existence of an incipient romance. "Well, well," thought he to himself, "if the young man is a decent sort of a young man the money difficulty can be surmounted, I dare say."

He watched Mr. Luscombe more closely after this and upon the whole liked the look of him, though he could not quite approve of the manner in which Helen and he were entertaining one another. It cannot be necessary for a woman of 43 to put up her fan and whisper behind it to a boy of scarcely over 20. That sort of behavior is—well, to put things plainly, a little silly, and people who know no better might even have accused Lady Strettell of trying to get up a flirtation with her juvenile guest. "Very likely it may be all right over here, though," thought honest Richard Best. "What do I know about the manners and customs of fashionable society?"

After dinner he had a short talk with Mr. Luscombe, whom he found to be a pleasant, manly fellow of the usual sporting Anglo-Saxon type, and when he joined the ladies in the drawing room, he made a point of telling Lady Strettell how favorably he had been impressed with that young sprig of nobility.

"So glad you like him," answered her ladyship. "Harry Luscombe is a dear boy! Quite one of our intimates, in fact. You will generally find him here when you come down to see us, which I hope will be very often."

"He isn't too well provided with this world's goods, I hear."

"No, indeed, he isn't, poor fellow! But that is no fault of his, you know. Now tell me what you think of our dear Milly."

He was glad to be able to say with truth that he thought Milly an extremely fascinating young lady, but he was sorry that no opportunity was given him of mentioning what he believed to have been one of the results of her fascinations. Lady Strettell was apparently satisfied with the bare statement that he liked her step daughter, and, as she had other guests besides himself to entertain, he obtained little further speech of her that evening.

Nor, for that matter, did he obtain much speech of her during the ensuing ten days, although it was his privilege to spend a good part of each and all of them in her company. He was made very welcome at the Wimbledon villa; he was invited to play lawn tennis; he was treated as a friend of the house and he was permitted on two occasions to escort the ladies to the theater and to entertain them at dinner beforehand; but he made no progress with his suit, nor did it seem to have occurred to Helen that he could have a suit to urge. The funny thing, or at least what seemed to him a funny thing, was that, whether ... playing lawn tennis or making conversation, or watching from the stalls the unfolding of a drama which did not particularly amuse him, the companion assigned to him was invariably Milly. Young Luscombe (for young Luscombe was always of the party) was monopolized by his potential mother-in-law, who evidently enjoyed chatting with him, though it was difficult to believe that she could be blind to the imprudence of giving so much encouragement to a man who had neither means nor profession. As for Milly, her reserve and timidity were not to be overcome. She was civil and amiable to Mr. Best; but, for some reason or other, she appeared to be rather frightened of him, and his tentative efforts to gain her confidence met with no success at all.

At the end of ten days the Australian took leave of his friends for a time. He had to go down to the country on business, he said to them, and he did not specify the nature of his business, which was nothing less than the fulfillment of one of the dreams of his life. During the whole time that he had been laboriously heaping up riches in the Southern Hemisphere he had had before his mind's eye two powerful, albeit somewhat vague, incentives to exertion. The first had, of course, been the ultimate winning of his only love; the second had been the re purchasing of that estate in Berkshire which had once belonged to his father, and which was associated in his memory not only with the irresponsible happiness of boyhood, but with all the hopes and fears and joys which had attended his wooing of Helen Lawford. And now, by the luckiest of lucky chances, that estate was in the market. He was a man of business and he knew very well what the property was worth, but rather than lose it he would cheerfully have paid three times its value, so that he did not do badly when he concluded the transaction at a figure which was as satisfactory to the vendor as it was to the buyer.

Superstition, as everybody must have observed, is not incompatible with hardheadedness. Into Richard Best's head, which was considerably harder than his heart, there had found its way an irrational notion that if he could go to Helen Strettell and say, "I have bought back the old place, I am richer than I ever should have been in the old days and I have not for one moment faltered in my allegiance to the old compact," she must straightway fall into his arms. Then he could explain how he proposed to confide the management of his Australian affairs to Mr. Luscombe and thus to secure the future bliss of Milly and her handsome young lover. It was with a view to the carrying out of this promising programme that he betook himself to Wimbledon after making his escape from the lawyers, and a sanguine man was he when he found Lady Strettell and Milly and young Luscombe sitting on the lawn, just as he had expected to find them, beneath the shade of a large Japanese umbrella.

"So you have got through your business?" Lady Strettell said, smiling very graciously upon him. "A little bird whispered to me that it was not wholly unconnected with a place in Berkshire which you and I know of."

The little bird had been a little lawyer, who happened to be one of her ladyship's trustees; and it may be mentioned, in passing, that lawyers are not always as discreet as they are popularly supposed to be. Mr. Best was a trifle vexed at having been forestalled; but he would have had no opportunity of expressing his vexation even if he had been disposed to do so; for before he could open his lips a footman came out of the house to announce to Lady Strettell with that respectful and malevolent glee which servants always display upon such occasions, that he had let some visitors into the drawing-room. A minute later Mr. Best had the Japanese umbrella all to himself. Helen, murmuring anathemas under her breath, had gone off to welcome the intruders, and the two young people had precipitately fled.

He did not resent this general desertion of him. He foresaw (for, indeed, he believed himself to be tolerably conversant with the proclivities of human nature) that Mr. Luscombe and Miss Strettell would not return in any great hurry; that Helen would soon get rid of her visitors, and that ample time would be left to him for the saying of what he had to say to her. Meanwhile he took the liberty of lighting a cigar and mused over his prospects, which he had to admit were somewhat less positive than he could have wished them to be. A man, even though he be no longer a young man, does not wish to be accepted solely because he has made a large fortune; yet he was conscious of having relied upon his fortune as his sheet anchor, and he could not pretend that Lady Strettell had encouraged this renewed intimacy upon any other ostensible ground. Well, the shortest way to dispel painful misgivings was to ask her and have done with it; but as she did not reappear for some little time, he strolled down the garden with his hands in his pockets; and thus it came to pass that, in the innocence of his heart, he was guilty of a grave indiscretion.

Two general rules may safely be laid down for the guidance of such young couples as are not openly and formally engaged to be married. First, they should not kiss one another; second, if they will kiss one another—and there is reason to fear that they sometimes do—they should be careful not to do so when they are surrounded by turf, upon which the sound of approaching footsteps is apt to be inaudible. Through neglect of this latter precaution Mr. Luscombe and Miss Strettell was surprised by the unsuspecting Mr. Best in an attitude which really did not admit of being explained away, and perhaps Miss Strettell adopted the only course open to her by uttering a short scream and taking to her heels.

Of the two men who were left face to face, the elder was by far the more red and embarrassed. He stammered out a heartfelt apology, but hastened to add that he had not been in the least astonished by what he had seen. "I guessed how things were the first evening I came here," said he, "and I was meaning to speak to Lady Strettell about it this very afternoon. Lack of money, of course, is the obstacle, and I think if you will allow me, I can remove that. You can ride, I suppose?"

"Ride!" answered the young man with open eyes and mouth. "Oh, yes; I can ride."

"I mean that it is quite necessary that any one who is to look after my Australian estates should be able to ride, and what I wish to propose to you is that you should undertake the task on my behalf. I think of settling in England myself, and your services, I assure you, would be well worth £1500 a year to me. I fancy you would rather like the life, but even if you didn't and if you were to come home after a year or two I should take care that Milly didn't starve. I must tell you that I regard her very much as a daughter of mine."

This concluding statement amazed Young Luscombe so much that he quite forgot to make any acknowledgement of the generous offer which had preceded it. "Your daughter!" he exclaimed. "Good gracious! I had no idea that you regarded her in that light—nor had she—nor, you may be sure, had Lady Strettell."

It took no little time to convince Richard Best that Helen had actually imagined and wished him to be a suitor for her daughter's hand but the informant was so confident as to the fact and had so many proofs to adduce in support of it that his incredulity was at length overcome. He learned with sincere regret that Milly had been too much afraid of him to feel any personal affection for one whom she might otherwise have liked well enough; he also learned that it was very doubtful whether Lady Strettell would consent to assign her stepdaughter to Mr. Luscombe, even

"IT IS QUITE IMPOSSIBLE."

though the latter should be granted so handsome a salary as £1500 a year. Finally he received a provisional acceptance of his offer, together with the warm thanks which were his due, although Mr. Luscombe candidly confessed that for choice he would a little bit rather not end his days at the antipodes.

"It's awfully good of you," the young fellow said, with a sigh, in conclusion; "only I am afraid it won't come off. I'm afraid there'll be no end of a row when you tell the old—when you tell Lady Strettell. I shall never marry anybody but Milly; but I can't believe, somehow, that I shall ever be allowed to marry her."

"Then why did you kiss her, sir?" asked his senior a trifle sternly.

"For the same reason that you caught me at it," replied Mr. Luscombe, who, it must be owned, was not a very bashful person—"because I couldn't help myself."

"H'm!" said Richard Best, shaking his head. "That's not much of an excuse, though I dare say it's true. Well, if you can't help yourself, I suppose you must be helped, that's all."

He entertained little doubt as to his ability to help the helpless in this instance; he did not in the least understand the significance of Luscombe's half sheepish, half compassionate look when he declared his intention of seeking out Lady Stretton forthwith and "making it all right" with her. Notwithstanding the shock which it had given him to hear that Helen had supposed him capable of making love to her daughter, he was a thousand miles from anticipating the revelation which was in store for him beneath the Japanese umbrella, where her ladyship was now placidly awaiting his return.

Her placidity was not much disturbed by his first avowal. Perhaps she found it flattering, although it entailed a vexatious interference with her schemes, and although she hastened to assure him (as she had done on a similar occasion many years before) that what he asked for was "quite impossible." But her self control completely forsook her when she was informed, without any warning, of the attachment which existed between Milly and young Luscombe, and of the plan which had been devised for their benefit by her rejected lover.

"The wretch!" she exclaimed before she could stop herself. "He has deliberately deceived me, then! It wasn't for me, but for that horrid, sly girl that he came here every day! Well, he will find that he is not quite so clever as he thinks himself. I am her guardian and I most certainly will not allow her to marry him."

"Can you prevent their marriage?" asked Richard Best gravely. "I am not sure whether you have a legal right of veto; but I am sure that you couldn't insist upon it without a terrible sacrifice of personal dignity. I see now what I suppose I should have seen all along if I hadn't been abnormally stupid; I only hope you will have wisdom enough to withhold such a humiliating revelation from the rest of the world."

She was not really wanting in wisdom. She perceived that sooner or later she would be compelled to yield. There had been one way, and only one, in which she might have extricated herself from her dilemma with flying colors, and she had seen fit to scorn it. Perhaps, however, it was not yet too late to retrace her steps, and when Mr. Best mentioned quietly, as a matter of detail, that he had changed his mind that he now proposed to go back to Australia and intrust the management of his newly acquired English estate to young Luscombe—she did not hesitate to clutch the straw which, as she imagined, he had intended to throw to her.

"Forgive me, Dick," she murmured. "I have been very foolish and I acknowledge my folly, but how could I tell that you still cared for me? Don't go away again, Dick. Stay in England and stay with me."

"I wish I could," he replied, sadly; "I wish it were in my power to do so! But it isn't; I know too much. We shall always be friends, I hope, though we shall probably never meet again; but as for our being more than friends, that, to use your own words, is—quite impossible."

One may end as one began by saying that the number of impossibilities is not quite so great as it is commonly asserted to be, and it is likely enough that if Richard Best had married Helen Strettell he would not have repented of his bargain, for she was not a bad sort of woman, according to her lights, and the chances are that she would at least have rendered his old age less solitary than it now has every prospect of being. But it seemed to him quite impossible to marry a woman who had first ... used an old man ... became enamored of a boy, ... she has since contracted a ... alliance with a middle aged ... for whom it is difficult to ... have cherished any tender ... ...

AN IDEAL HOME.

COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR WORKING WOMEN.

A Dream Not All a Dream—Shirley Dare Charmingly Relates How Ideal Women do Ideal Tasks in an Ideal Home—Sewing, Reading and Fruit Gardening.

On a highway that ran, sunny and deserted, between green borders which loitered temptingly under the shade of drooping trees, rose a scent of blended rose, cut grass and ripening fruit from the fields within. The expression of the scene was inviting—not close clipped, shorn to the roots and pruned to a skeleton, like model places, or kept in pharisaic primness, with grass plot and rose borders saying, "Come look at me and see how nicely I am tended;" nor did it wear the look of neglect. Rather it was superlatively well kept, without losing grace, and the grass, deep in color, was three inches longer than an American gardener would tolerate.

Above the tall arch of the gate woodbine and evergreen ivy swung their garlands, white pillar roses bloomed inside and jessamine and clematis were further down the walk. I could hardly frame the wish to enter when my friend rang the bell at the little portal, which opened freely from within, but gave guarded entrance from the road.

The plain, gray gabled house rose out of turf and flower borders, its threshold only one step above the path, its broad windows framed in the cool Japan ivy, with upper casements swinging open in the sunshine. To the rear one caught sight of broad open piazzas without roof, where women were at work. But the front had Lord Bacon's mignonette border under its windows, with fragrance coming and going like sweet music and filling the rooms within, which were deliciously cool in matting, rattan furniture and white linen cushions that day after the Fourth of July.

The wide stairs, with square turnings, were cool in polished chestnut, and red Leeds pots and gray Flemish jars full of bay, myrtle and fragrant olive incensed the entries to the roof. The interior was very simple, as I remember it, but ... freshness and excellent finish were everywhere. We did not peep into closet or corner that was not finished in paint, plaster and carpentry as well as any outer view. My friend was a familiar of the house, and we went through to the back porch, which was the fine weather sitting room of the family.

A porch fifteen feet wide, open to the blue overhead, with railing hung with flowers, looking on garden and orchard, is the fit place for work, and one had her embroidery frame with basket of rich hued silks, and another her easel, three or four ensconced in low Shaker chairs had their sewing and knitting, and presently came two more, with berries to pick over for tea, who seemed to be quite as welcome as the rest.

"Emily is up stairs," said a sweet-voiced girl. "We are sure who you are looking after. You will find the back way nearest."

IN THE PRIVATE ROOMS.

Another roomy, sunny hall, with square staircase and the same exquisite neatness, with window seats built out for twilight reveries, and shelves and closets up stairs, showing it was used as a sewing room. But the people seemed to work all over the house where it was convenient. Down a narrow, cheerful corridor we turned, where little rooms with screen doors bolted and swing windows open gave luxurious airiness, and were welcomed at one of them. It was a little room, but so nice the adjustments to individual wants that it had more space than larger ones with our cumbrous furniture. The slender bed of turned railings, like the Vienna bent wood, took up no useless room. One corner was a draped toilet, another by the window held shelves, and there was place for a writing table, wall bookcases and overdoor brackets for pretty things without crowding, while a trunk closet amply held the wardrobe. How dainty that room was—how peaceful and full of flower scents! Before the call was ended the inmate had turned up her bed to show the clean, fine hair mattress and woven springs, had taken me to the large light bathrooms and linen closets, which proved the comforts of the house fell short of those in more pretentious homes. I beg your pardon for these details, which mean much to women who earn their bread. But the sunny orchard was inviting us, and down the espaliered walks we went, where fruit and flowers disputed that this was not Eden. Rods and rods of pinks there were, clove gilliflowers for scent bags, where you could cut and come again and not miss a blossom; hedges of roses, fuller of fragrance in this cool climate than in the hot south, and you can gather many bushel baskets of roses from 500 feet of rose border, besides basil and lavender, lemon verbena and fragrant things unknown, worth their weight in gold.

"We cannot afford to grow common qualities of things," said the quiet woman who went with us down those lovely paths, where sun and shade were so nicely blended that one might work in comfort any summer day. "Our berries have done finely this year," she went on, stopping at a bed which breathed delicious odor. "All our best sold for fifty cents a basket faster than we could pick them, and none were less than thirty-five."

"You see it pays to grow such berries as these," and she put the leaves aside to show the great Belmonts in their deep carbuncle red. A fully ripened strawberry of choice variety is a rarity in these days, and it was like eating jewels of priceless flavor as well as beauty.

"Few women can earn 50 cents easier than by growing and picking a basket of large berries like these," said the guide. "Our September berries will bring $1 a basket for invalids," and she turned to another bed where the tiniest berries were making up for size by the exquisite fragrance and flavor of the everbearing Alpine strawberry, one or two of which perfume a room. "When we can have a strawberry house, it will coin money for us and be so nice for sick people. They crave things out of season sometimes."

ONE WITH AN OBJECT.

"Come this side the walk and have something fresh, won't you?" in a cheery voice, and we were in the ... berry border. There may be easier ways for women to work than in that half light, sitting by the loaded bushes in low chairs, with broad hats, cool linen dresses and fingerless gloves, the very poetry of usefulness. They were nice, lady-like girls as any playing tennis at the beaches. Down the slope another, with a voice like a black bird, was singing "Burd Helen" while she wrought. "She preferring her happy loneliness, has object for her thoughts," laughed one of the others, fancy free.

"Then 'objects' are permitted?"

"Of course!" opening her eyes at the idea. "They woo and marry, and leave us, and come back when they are widowed and helpless."

"Is not that a burden?"

"Why should it be? We all work and expect to be worth our living and something over."

"But I have often been told that women would not work," I said, to draw her out; to which she responded significantly that "there was a difference in women." I have observed the same thing myself.

"We can't try field culture," said the garden girl. "We know our limitations, but all the work about these berries was done by our own hands after the ground was ploughed and harrowed. We know how to ripen fruit, and don't wash the flavor out with over-watering or coarse fertilizers. Decayed sods, leaves and grass with ground bone dust make our berries. Notice the substance and the weight. No watery berries here. Ours will keep firm a day longer than most others in market."

It was pretty to hear the girl bragging over her berries, and who had a better right? We went strolling down the orchard to the beehives and the pigeon cote and hennery, for the girls had picked a bushel and a half of black raspberries in less than two hours, which would be $7 for the three when sold, and they could afford to entertain visitors. While we watched the pigeons wheel and flirt on the grass—tame, petted things—the supper bell rang and we were carried off to a home tea.

There was bread and biscuit such as you find in the country once or twice in a life, butter to match, saucers of berries half an hour from the bush, relishes and such cake as one gets hungry for. And strawberry shortcake, with those great Sharpless berries. For your sakes I forbear further description. No wonder the girls had such nice complexions and the older women looked so different from the sallow, drawn faces one sees in working women of the city. The garden girls were so hungry they insisted on a plate of salad, which they owned was only an improved version of the cold boiled vegetables which farmers used to eat. With watercress garnish and mayonnaise it looked all that a salad ought.

After supper the fruit was to be sent to the depot and there was a brisk hour for the girls.

THE GIFT AND GIVER.

It is pleasing to see women work who are trained ... in the mind for it: the clean celerity of movement, the certainty, the absorption, the exhilaration of work in the open air put a new phase on the ancient curse. The lounge in the starlight with a dozen or twenty women in a breezy humor was pleasant, and—it was anticipated and arranged I was very glad to stay the night. The pretty guest chamber, the pride of the house, with its cool, pale blue and white, its bed linen smelling of lavender and rose leaves, its wax candles and bottles of rose water on the toilet of marvellous embroideries, was enough to tempt sleep away, but the cool freshness settled on my eyes and the evening and the morning were the next day.

"Now tell me," I said to my friend over the toilet, "whence and why this place is? It is like nothing of our feverish modern plans. Am I awake or dreaming?" Then she told me the story of a woman, gifted and fair beyond the measure even of beautiful women, blameless and high natured, whose life was yet one of ... grief, too pitiful for telling here. She saw much of the suffering of women's lives, and in her ... years she willed all that was left of a handsome fortune to found a shelter for homeless women, whose aim should be to give each one as much, not as little, as possible, for her work. It was not for those who seek support without effort, or by half work, but for those who work at a disadvantage, or for scant, heart-breaking uncertainty. It was a beginning only, but the aim was sweet, generous and just—one of those seeds which have life in it. There was enough at first to give a home to a few select souls, women glad of a sure place for weary feet; and a welcome for worn hearts which had no suspicion of charity about it. It was only proposed to give them what they could earn, but in the shape of the comfort of living as well as bare existence. There were plenty to detest living in a house of women, fortunately; they left place for others who could live with their own sex. It had no place for those who slighted or despised work, or picked upon their neighbors. Quiet, friendly hearted, honest women found in it much that was best in life. No woman's past was pried into, her future only concerned those about her.

All admitted were free to enter, free to go, to receive friends as in their own home, but inside those walls was the security, the peace, the inviolable reserve of the convent without its bareness and restrictions. Of course not all could enter who desired, for it was no stepping stone for adventuresses. Certain sincerities were indispensable, but those who entered, with few exceptions, stayed because they found no place so good, so safe, so pleasant.

There are women who realize that the best and the whole of things are not for every one, and are thankful to get a share and to help others to theirs. For such the house was opened. In the morning they showed me the work done in the house, as well as in the garden.

"Why you are doing the old French work," cried my friend in raptures over the great piece of embroidery under skillful fingers. "I thought that was not known this side at all."

"The poor little French woman who came here in such trouble last winter had learned it at a convent, and when she grew better taught two or three and we sent over for patterns. Isn't it graceful—something between embroidery and lace. Everybody brings us something fine. We are all useful, not to say invaluable here," and there was a ripple of soft laughter around the circle.

TREASURES IN STORE.

"Even your woman who had never done anything menial in her life. She is a treasure. She has done our strawberries in a miraculous manner so that they have the flavor of berries and are not spoiled sugar. I must show them to you."

"She wants to show off the store room," said my friend, mischievously, and we were glad of it. Fancy a room fourteen feet square, lined to the ceiling with shelves and racks inside, with rows upon rows of fruit preserved and canned to perfection—such fruit, such canning as you do not see often outside French provincial factories.

There was a coquetry in the way they were put up in clear glass, in crystal, in fancy pottery, with filigree papers and crochet covers. One side was a room where the canning was done, with white tables piled with baskets of berries and fresh herbs, and a row of bright kerosene stoves looking as if they were polished for show.

The other side a door opened into a delightful little room with swing windows, where fragrance reigned. Stores of lavender and scarce herbs in linen bags were here, and rows of fancy jars, whose lifted covers sent out a pulse of perfume, such potpourri as made fragrant the corridors of George Eliot's manor houses. Here in drawers were folded lovely pieces of needlework, so pretty and useful that the woman tempted to buy them for their taste was glad of their convenience. The best standards, the best designs were sought, and there was store of useful odd things—like feet, to be sewed on stockings of wool and of silk, sleeves for worn shirts and undershirts, choice confections that would never be common, cordials and distilled waters, such as in the Old World have made the revenues of communities.

There was pride and pleasure in the work, support for busy days and for old age, which lost its terrors in that sweet, sane way of living.

Alas that this is a vision as yet, save in the purpose and bequest of that sweet spirit who left her all toward making it a reality, upon whose grave the roses have not yet bloomed. One of the silent singers, her name may yet be sweet to women for the kindness she planned for them. Its mention brought a radiant smile to lips unable to speak their gladness in it, and whether these weak hands are able to carry it out or not, the sacred picture will be dear to true-hearted women.

SHIRLEY DARE.

ARTISTS WHO TIE CRAVATS.

There Are Men in Paris Who Make Money Tying Knots in Scarfs.

The employés in the fashionable hair dressing shops are called salonniers, and they not only cut hair in the latest style, but sell linen collars and at the same time tie the knots of the cravats worn by the purchasers of the collars. This operation is, it appears, a very important one, for the "artist" is expected to make the knot in such a way that it will harmonize with the cut of the collar and with the physiognomy of the person wearing it.

Certain rich and fashionable young men take delight in making themselves remarked by their eccentricity; their supreme idea of elegance is not to do anything like the common run of mortals. They adopt expressions among themselves which frequently find their way with the general public; they decide each year the cut of trousers, the shape of the shoe, the form of the hat, the length of the overcoat; in short, of the whole of the masculine toilet.

Now, the way a cravat is tied is a very important matter for a gentleman in evening dress. Swells recognize each other by this mark of good taste. They know in looking at a necktie if its wearer is or is not a customer of such or such a hairdressing salon. If the knot is wanting in the distinctive stamp, its wearer is regarded as a profane and does not enjoy the familiarity accorded to those who have passed through the hands of a celebrated salonier. We all know how quickly fashions spread and how easily exclusive notions are adopted.

Young men who would consider that they were compromising themselves in going into a barber shop, and who nevertheless wish to appear with their cravat tied in the most approved fashion, have the salonniers come to their apartments. When ever there is a grand fete, the "artists" get into a cab at 6 o'clock in the evening and begin their round. In two hours they can tie the cravats of some twenty fashionable young men and thus earn from eight to ten dollars, each knot being paid for at an average price of fifty cents, or nearly half what the cravat is worth.

The employer takes two-thirds of the receipts and the assistant the other third. This facility of earning so much money in a short time prompts salonniers to work on their own account as soon as they obtain the promise of employment from a sufficient number of customers. Then they devote themselves exclusively to tying cravats. They hire a small apartment where they can receive their customers, for a great many fashionable young men prefer to have their cravats tied at the salonnier's, as it costs less than to have him come to their house.

It is rare that the form of a cravat knot lasts for an entire season. A new style is quickly imitated, and as soon as everybody begins to wear a tie that was at first the privilege of a select few, the fashionable ones abandon it. Then the salonniers are obliged to find something novel, either a change in the shape of the knot, or of the cravat itself. They alter a fold or make it in a new place, round or point the ends, make one end longer than the other; in short, they have a thousand and one ways for distinguishing their customers from the other persons who go about in society.

Frequently these changes are made at the suggestion of clubmen, who, when the knot suits them, adopt the new shape, and on the morrow it is worn by all the men belonging to their set. It is during the winter months that these tiers of cravat knots are kept continually employed, but they are never wholly idle. In the summer they go to the principal watering places and manage to make their expenses. Taking one month with another, they earn from a thousand to twelve hundred dollars a year.—Charles Seymour in New York Epoch.

Pronunciation of the Word Wound.

How do you pronounce the word "wound"? Most people nowadays say "woond," but the old dictionaries all say "wownd," and all the poets, so far as the Listener has ever heard, make the word rhyme with "sound." The pronunciation "woond" is undoubtedly an affectation; but it has swamped the old sound. The other day a friend of the Listener heard in church a hymn which had this word at the end of a line and rhymed with "bound," but the choir, in singing it, pronounced it "woond" in defiance of the rhyme. This inspired the Listener's friend to take his hymn book and write upon a flyleaf this stanza of excellent doggerel to illustrate the capabilities of this word in the way of rhymes:

Behold, a stricken soul has swooned,
Where shall relief be found?
Where balm to soothe its bleeding wound,
Its horrid, gaping wound?

Modern poets, by the way, are practically debarred from using the word "wound" at the end of their lines by the scarcity of good rhymes for it. Perhaps "harpooned" and "ballooned" and "swooned" have a certain relationship to the idea of a wound, but neither of them is a very practicable word in poetry.—Boston Transcript.

Liquid oxygen turns out to be blue. Hitherto it has been described as colorless. M. Olszewski, of Moscow, who made the discovery, suggests that the color of the sky may be due to ...

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MARCH AND FIGHT.

OF THE FIFTY FIFTH ILLINOIS UNDER SHERMAN

His Brigade in 1861, Was with Shiloh, 1862, at Bentonville and in All His Intervening Campaigns

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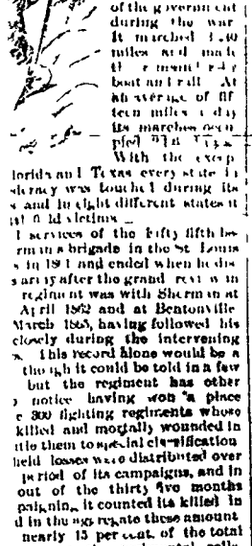
LEVEN thousand nine hundred and sixty five miles, almost one half the distance around the world, taken in a direct line were covered by the travels of the Fifty fifth Illinois in the service of the government during the war. It marched 1,400 miles and made the remainder by boat and rail. At an average of fifteen miles a day its marches comprised 93 days. With the exception of Florida and Texas every state in the secessionary was touched during its travels and in eight different states it had fought battles.

The services of the Fifty fifth began as a brigade in the St. Louis district in 1861 and ended when he discharged it shortly after the grand review in Washington. The regiment was with Sherman at Shiloh in April 1862 and at Bentonville in March 1865, having followed his fortunes closely during the intervening years. This record alone would be a proud one, though it could be told in a few words, but the regiment has other claims to notice having won a place among the 300 fighting regiments whose men were killed and mortally wounded in battle. To them to special classification of service, losses were distributed over the period of its campaigns, and in proportion to the number of days out of the thirty five months of campaigning, it counted its killed in battle and died of wounds in the aggregate these amounts: Nearly 15 per cent. of the total number borne on the regimental rolls, one out of every five who stood to the colors was killed.

The best of all is that the fighting of the Fifty fifth meant something. Shiloh, Vicksburg, Atlanta, these three fields of its fiercest struggles, were victories and the third, at its triumph for the Fifty fifth was decisively a victory. In that battle the regiment was in Sherman's famous Second brigade, and was detached from the line and joined the attacking column on a position more than a mile from other troops. It so happened that the left flank of the Union line was the point the Confederates determined to smash at the outset. This was very near the Tennessee river, so that river help would come to support if it came at all. The Confederate commander wished to fight it out, alone, and therefore aimed to drive the Union line back from the river before the crossing places before a junction could be effected between the Union forces in the field and the 20,000 marching to reinforce or the routed army could take the same route. The battle was begun by Johnston, the Confederate leader, who was wounded while urging forward to break the Union line on the left flank.

The position in which the Fifty fifth was commanded on that field by the colonel of the regiment, David Stuart. Its strength when brought into action was 800 men. Of the remainder a part of the 57th Ohio regiment. The Confederate attack developed the left of the Union line, which was next on the right of Stuart, so that the left of the Union line was the first attacked. The battle was hardly under way when the Union troops were seen by the Confederates to be in motion, shifting their position to receive an expected attack. It is supposed to be maneuvering to extend their line. Considerable time passed before the Confederates in preparing for the new emergency. Brigades and regiments changed their places, and were brought up to fill the gap in the battle caused by this extension. It fell to the lot of Chalmers' brigade, of Wither's division, to meet Stuart, and that command was ordered under the personal direction of General Johnston, with orders to turn the newly brigade back toward the position it from the rest of the army had been disrupted. Sherman and his lieutenants beaten back and Prentiss overwhelmed Stuart with some reduced forces about one half kept his relative position and maintained a bold front to prevent flanking the enemy from seizing the landing upon which the fate of the Union army depended.



FIRST DAY AT SHILOH.

The battle I have described took place on Sunday, April 6. On Monday, the 7th the Fifty fifth was also engaged and lost about twenty men. Its losses altogether in the field of Shiloh were 51 killed outright and 35 mortally wounded—making 86 killed and 162 wounded and recovered. It lost in all wounded together number about one half of those engaged.

In skirmishes and general actions the regiment was engaged in May, October, December 1862, the last at Chickasaw Bluffs, also at Arkansas Post, January 1863. Its next severe fighting took place in assaults before Vicksburg, May 1863, at this time the Fifty fifth was in the second brigade, Blair's division, Fifteenth Corps, led by Sherman. After the Confederates had retired behind earthworks in the city an assault was ordered, and the Union lines advanced within 40 rods of the 10th of May. The regiment was here in the front, after Hawkins' brigade, in the line. The assault was a repulse, but the men did their work well, and Hawkins' brigade, being ordered to advance stumps and fallen trees, crept through gullies choked with brush and cane and put their stars, banks, built behind over hated. The Second brigade reached a cover at within fifty paces of the intrenched work in front and lay there all day. The colors of the Fifty fifth were riddled by Confederate bullets but the colors floated defiantly within pistol shot of the Confederates until the command was ordered back to its own works.

Another assault was made on the 22nd of May. The column was preceded by volunteer storming parties who planted flags upon the enemy's embankments. But the main army could not face the withering fire poured upon it by the well sheltered men in gray. The Fifty fifth again pressed forward close to the enemy's breastworks and held its position until recalled to its own works on the morning following. In these two assaults the regiment lost 11 killed outright, 3 mortally wounded and 35 wounded and recovered.

After Vicksburg the Fifty fifth was engaged with loss at Jackson and at Black River, Miss., and at Mission Ridge, Tenn. Its next desperate fight was at Little Kennesaw, Ga., June 27, 1864. The regiment had meanwhile re-enlisted, and on the 20th of June joined its old division and was assigned to the First brigade, under Colonel Giles A. Smith. It was 375 men strong. On the morning of the 27th the brigade was detailed to lead an assault upon a Confederate works on Little Kennesaw. The men were ordered to unsling all baggage and to go in light marching order. The place of assault was in view of their bivouac and every man realized the desperate work before him. Messages were hastily written, and keepsakes and valuables were handed over to noncombatants to send north in case of disaster. The regimental commander, Colonel

A PRESENTIMENT OF DEATH.

Augustine, confided to a brother officer that he felt a presentiment of death, handed him a memento and a message, and then in tones as clear as a bell and as calm and hopeful as the prayer of a saint, called out "Forward."

The field to be charged over was exposed to the Confederate batteries, and was so difficult to traverse, owing to swamps and thick underbrush, as to exhaust the men before they reached the base of the precipitous, rock strewn hill where the Confederate infantry lay behind stone shelter. The line was soon broken up into a mob of struggling men, clambering over boulders and fallen trees and wrestling with abatis of sharpened branches planted to impede their progress. Capt. Augustine pressed forward, and with a handful of his officers was almost under the enemy's parapet when the brigade bugler sounded the recall. The gallant leader mistook the meaning and again cried, "Forward, men!" As he stood erect, animated with the spirit of the scene, a bullet in the left breast set him to earth like a bolt.

The survivors dropped back down the mountain side, and when the truce came they packed up the killed and mortally wounded were 16, the wounded 32. Throughout the Atlanta campaign the regiment took part in the heaviest fighting, and its total for the year included 26 killed and 86 wounded, fully one-half of its fighting strength. In all its campaigns its losses amounted to 118 killed and wounded, of which 157 were deaths. Its first fright was its last, and after that episode it dared everything that came in its way, and that was a good deal.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Asia's Contribution to Science.

Rome boasted that she dispensed with native physicians for the first 600 years of her existence. Whether this was the result of her unusual vigor is not recorded. In the days of her prosperity and success she developed considerable ability in the medical line and gave to the world the distinguished physician Galenus. For some time after the fall of Rome the treatment of disease was chiefly in the hands of monks. In connection with the monastery there was frequently the well managed hospital and garden filled with plants noted for their healing virtues.

The Arabs of the Middle Ages were devoted students of science and particularly of medicine. When they came in contact with Christendom they made two important contributions. They gave to the church the writings of Aristotle, which, in the hands of St. Thomas Aquinas, saved the church from a crude materialism.

They gave to the medical world the wealth of their scientific researches, especially in the line of chemistry, and substituted milder remedies in place of the terrible hellebore and other drugs of Hippocrates. Averroes and Avicenna were the leading Arabian scientists, and Dante has given them a place in that honorable circle of the "Inferno" which contains the leading physicians of his then times. Chicago Herald.

A Mine in Ancient Greece.

At Laurium are found 3,000 ancient shafts, with their connected galleries. These shafts average about two metres square (the round shaft is almost unknown) and are sunk from 20 to 120 metres in depth, but never below sea level. The galleries open into ancient chambers sometimes 30 feet high and 150 feet wide. According to M. Cordella's estimate the ancients extracted from these mines a mass of valuable ore amounting to 105,000,000 cubic metres and yielding 2,100,000 tons of lead and 9,400 tons of silver, or a value of 4,171,878,000 drachmas.

The work employed steadily about 15,000 laborers, 3,000 in the mines themselves, almost exclusively slaves. The earthen lamps, water jugs and picks found in our day in some of the low, tortuous passages through which a man must work his way on hands and knees have a pathos of their own. Slaves were cheap and the labor problem was not first. Proprietors worked their own slaves or hired other people's at an obol per day—say 55 drachmas a year (a middle horse in Athens now brings 900 drachmas per month)—and the price of slaves ranged from 45 drachmas upward, according to [illegible] Engineering Record.

NYE TALKS POR[illegible]

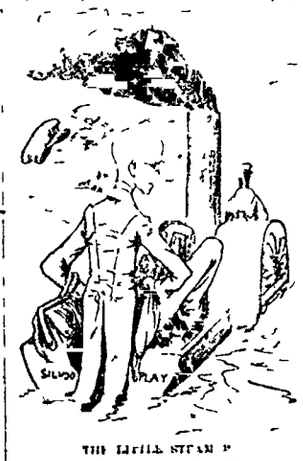
HE SHOWS HOW TO [illegible] AND SAN CLOO

Be Careful When You Drop a Vase—A Trip to San Cloo and Some Interesting Information About Paris

[Copyright 1891 by [illegible]]

Lillian E. [illegible] of [illegible] writes a fellow [illegible] department [illegible] thing of the kind [illegible] was in Sevres [illegible] pressed [illegible] thing which [illegible] the man [illegible] you tell me [illegible] Madam Pompadour [illegible] AVoiLit in France [illegible] liberty hall.

Sevres is a small [illegible] of St. Cloud [illegible]



THE LITTLE STEAMER.

celain. You go to St. Cloud by rail or river and then drive over to Sevres by diligence or voiture. Some does one way and some does the other. I rode up on the Seine, aboard of a little noiseless low pressure steamer about the size of a sewing machine. It was called the Silvoo Play, I think.

The [illegible] three cents. After paying my fare, and finding that I still had money left, I lunched at St. Cloud in the open air at a trifling expense. I then took a bottle of milk from my pocket and quenched my thirst. Traveling through France one finds that the water is especially bad, tasting of the Dauphin at times and dangerous in the extreme. I advise those therefore who wish to be well whilst doing the Continent to carry, specially in France as I did, a large thickset bottle of milker kumiss with which to take the wire edge off one's whistle whilst being yanked through the Louvre.

St. Cloud is seven miles west of the center of Paris and most ten miles by rail on the road to Versailles (pronounced Vaird). St. Cloud belongs to the Canton of Sevres and the arondissement of Versailles. An arondissement is not anything reprehensible. It is all right. You could belong to an arondissement if you lived in France.

St. Cloud is on a beautiful hill slope looking down the valley of the Seine, with Paris in the distance. It is peaceful and quiet and beautiful. Everything is peaceful in Paris, when there is no revolution on the carpet. The steam cars run safely and do not make so much noise as ours do. The steam whistle does not have such a hold on people as it does here. The adjutant general at the depot blows a little tin bugle, the admiral of the train equals the salute, the adjutant general says "Allons" and the train starts off like a somewhat leisurely young man who is going to the depot to meet his wife's mother.

One does not realize what a Fourth of July rocket we live in and simply in our business, Lillian, till he has been the guest of a monarchy of Europe between whose toes the timothy and clover have sprung up to a great height. And yet it is a pleasing change and I shall be glad when we as a republic have passed the blow hard period, laid aside the cayenne spattings of patriotism, settled down to good paying institutions and take on a restful, soothful, Boston air which comes with time and the quiet self conceitulation that one is born in a Bible land and Gospel privileges, and where the right to worship in a strictly high church manner is open to all.

The Palace of St. Cloud was at one time the residence of Napoleon I in summer time. He used to go out there for the heated term, and folding his arms across his stomach have thought after thought regarding the future of France. Yet he very likely never had an idea that some day it would be a thrifty republic, engaged in growing green peas or pulling a soiled dove out of the Seine now and then to add to the attractions of her justly celebrated morgue.

Louis XVIII also put up at the Palace in St. Cloud several summers. He spelled it "palus," which shows that he had very poor early English advantages, or that he was, as I have always suspected, a native of Quebec. Charles X also changed the bedding somewhat, and moved in during his reign. He also added a new iron sink and a place in the barn for washing buggies. Louis Philippe spent his summers here for a number of years, and wrote weekly letters to the Paris papers, signed "Uno," in which he urged the taxpayers to show more veneration for their royal nibs. Napoleon III occupied the Palais in summer during his lifetime, availing himself finally of the use of Mr. Bright's justly celebrated disease and dying at the dawn of better institutions for beautiful but unhappy France.

I visited the Palais which was burned by the Prussians in 1870. The grounds occupy 960 acres, which I offered to buy and fit up, but probably I did not deal with responsible parties. This part of France reminds me very much of North Carolina, I mean, of course the natural features. Man has done more for France, it seems to me, than for the Tar Heel state and the cities of Asheville and Paris are widely different. The police of Paris rarely get together in front of the court house to pitch horseshoes or dwell on the outlook for the goober crops.

And yet the same blue, cerulean sky, if I may be allowed to coin a word, the same soft, restful, *dolce framenti* air of gentle, genial health and of dark destroying magnetic balm to the congested soul, the inflamed nerve and the fattering brain, are present here that one finds in the quiet drives of San Cloo, the successful squirt of the mighty fountains of Vairal and the dark and whispering forests of Fon tain-bloo.

The Palais at San Cloo here it was burned presents a sorry dejected appearance, and the scorched walls are bare save where here and there a warped and wilted water pipe festooned the blackened and blistered wreck of what once so grand and so gay.

San Cloo has a normal school for the training of male teachers only. I visited it, but did not make a hit in my address to the pupils for some reason until I began to speak in their own native tongue. Then the old attraction

CONVERSING WITH THE LADY ASHORE.

[illegible] said, and the keenest delight manifested on every radiant face. [illegible] who spoke some English [illegible] words with me as we parted, and [illegible] him how the students took my remarks. He said: "They shall all the time [illegible] thinkness—what you shall call [illegible] reflect—of monsieur's speech in [illegible] rives, so that they shall forget it not [illegible] unalle. We shall all the time say [illegible] we shall witness something like it [illegible] the time we come here and have so much enjoy ourself since the [illegible] assination by the guillotine [illegible] next winter and be with us forever [illegible]. Some of us will remain in the [illegible] each time."

At San Cloo I hired of a quiet young [illegible] about thirty five years of age, who [illegible] very neat livery stable, [illegible] of victoria and a big Perkins [illegible] with fetlock whiskers [illegible] reminded me of the Sutherland sisters. As I was in no hurry I sat on an iron settee in the cool shade of the livery stable and with my arm resting on the shoulder of the proprietor I spoke of the [illegible] and asked if generally people [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] fifty was the limit to their two great parts. He did not seem to know. I asked the human who was to drive me to the [illegible] if he thought so to give [illegible] worth in grandeur.

One thing I liked [illegible] was that the people were willing at a slight advance in the regular price to treat a very ordinary man with unusual respect and esteem. This surprised and delighted me beyond measure, and I often told people there that I felt it to be a trifle additional expense. The coachman was also hostler and when the carriage was ready he changed his clothes by removing a coarse gray shirt or tunic and putting on a long olive green coachman's coat with erect linen collar and cuffs sewed into the collar and sleeves. He wore a high hat that was much better than mine as is frequently the case with coachmen and their employers. My coachman gives me his silk hat when he gets through with it in the spring and fall. So I am better dressed than I need to be.

But we were going to say a word regarding the porcelain works at Sevres. It is a modern building and is under the government now. The museum is filled with the most beautiful china dishes and funny business that one could well imagine. Besides, the pottery ever since its construction has retained its models and they of course are worthy of a day's study. The [illegible] a little bit bluer than anything else in the known world except the eyes who starts the nonpareil paper in the pica town.

I was careful not to break any of these vases and things, and thus endeared myself to the foreman of the place. All employes are uniformed and extremely deferential to recognized ability. Practically, for half a day I owned the place.

A cattle friend of mine who was looking for a dynasty whose tail he could twist while in Europe, and who used often to say over our glass of *vin ordinaire* (which I have since learned is not the best brand at all), that nothing would tickle him more than to have a little dust with a crowned head and get him in the door," accidentally broke a blue vase out there at Sevres which wouldn't hold over a gallon and it took the best part of a day load of cows to pay for it, he told me.

The price of making the Sevres ware is not yet published in book form, I believe especially the method of coloring and enameling. It is a secret possessed by duly authorized artists. The name of the town is pronounced Save.

Madame Pompadour is said to have been the natural daughter of a butcher, which I regard as being more to her own credit than though she had been an artificial one. Her name was Jeannie Antoinette Poisson Le Normant D'Etioles, Marquise De Pompadour, and her name is yet used by the authorities of Versailles as a fire escape, so I am told.

She was the mistress of Louis XV, who never allowed her to put her hands in dishwater during the entire time she visited at his house. D'Etioles was her first husband, but she left him for a gay but rather reprehensible life at court where she was terribly talked about, though she is said not to have cared a cent. Louis XV told her never to worry, for while he had a nickel she should have a home.

She developed into a malicious political and early seeing that the French people were largely governed by the literary lights of that time, she began to cultivate the acquaintance of the magazine writers and tried to join the authors' club.

She now became prominent by originating a method of doing up the hair, which has since become popular among people whose hair like my own had not been already "done up."

This style of Madame Pompadour's was at once popular with young men who ran the throttle of the gala fountains of the time and is still well spoken of. A young friend of mine pushed his hair up from his forward in that way once and could not get it down again. During his funeral his hair, which had been glued down by the undertaker, became surprised at something said by the clergyman and pushed out the end of his casket.

The king tired in a few years of Madame Pompadour and wished that he had not encouraged her to run away from her husband. She, however, retained her hold upon the blue and alcoholic monarch by her wonderful versatility and genius.

When all her talents as an artiste and politician palled upon his old rum soaked brain, and ennui like a mighty canker ate away large portions of his mothballed soul, she would sit in the gloaming and sing to him, "Hard Times, Hard Times, Come Again No More," the music accompanying herself on the harpsichord or the cockbut or whatever they played in those days. Then she instituted the tableaux, giving with the aid of the nobility a very good version of "Tack a Bud Boy" and "I and Me Five Creations."

She finally lost her influence over Fossey the XV, and as he got to be an old man the thought suddenly occurred to him to reform, and so he had Madame Pompadour beheaded at the age of forty two years. This little story should teach us that no matter how gifted we are, or how high we may attain out here, but [illegible] ability [illegible] be May God [illegible] by honor and dignity also that pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall.

Bill Nye

THE DRUMMER'S STORY

How He Got Even with His Friends in the Parlor Car

A jolly [illegible] at the Hotel Normandie recently [illegible] two or three friends thoroughly [illegible] while enjoying an after dinner cigar.

I had a wild exposition coming on over the Grand Trunk last night. In the smoker I discovered one of the saddest faced men whose features strongly suggested the theory of evolution and whose style of wearing his straggling red beard intensified the faith in a cocoanut throwing ancestry.

I could not help discovering him for he was humped up in his seat and sighing so loud that every other person was drawn painfully to look out the window to see whether the train was running or resting on a sad track. He sighed in and out, kept his nose and mouth both busy, twitched, groaned, grunted, wheezed, puffed, blowed, snorted and wound up every series of strange sounds with a prolonged gush that created an alarming impression that hot steam was escaping in the car.

There were a lot of high headed unsociable people in the parlor car who hadn't taken kindly to my advances and I was inspired with a plan for revenge. I shook the little man up, and before he could open up his vials of wrath, as he was evidently bent on doing, I said, "Here, my friend, you're not sleeping comfortably. Come back here and I'll fix you up."

"I'll go on, sir," was the response and I took him, bushy hair, rumpled clothes, wrinkled boots, bushy hacking beard and all right into the parlor car, got him stretched out in two chairs, put a footstool under his fiery head and told him to go it. Three minutes after his wonderful snoring machinery was in active operation. The ladies elevated their pretty noses and wondered how that horrid man ever got into their car. I was behind a paper shaking as if in an ague fit but doing all my laughing internally.

"Why, that's too bad, doncher know. I'll ah—I'll just excuse the cwathah," volunteered the littlest dude of the party, and [illegible] a big [illegible] generous mission. He delicately nudged the sleeper with one finger and said "Ah, I say, my dear sir, this is too much. Can't you change caws, my deah fellah?" I gave my guest a sly but solid kick and he came to with a snort that made the dude jump three feet backward and look wild. The red headed man had caught the last request and let go.

"How the devil can I change 'caws' when we're traveling a mile a minute? You're talking the same sense as you look. What right have you disturbing a sleeping gentleman like that? Get out of this, you pipestem imitation, or I'll throw you out the window."

By this time the diminutive champion was half the length of the car away and white as a ghost but he managed to stammer out:

"But we're off so disturbed, my good fellah."

"Well, sir, my little whiffet, don't you be trying to make your disturbance epidemic here. I am comfortable and you people are not in my crowd. I'm with this gentleman. Now keep away."

There's a long run after the conductor has gone through out of London, and for over an hour I reveled in my surroundings. The little man snored as though snoring for revenge, the enemy sat glaring in impotent rage, I ostensibly read a paper, and when the conductor came through it was only to intensify the fun.

"Dollar, please," he said to the snorer.

"I've paid my fare, sir, and first class at that."

"But this is a parlor car."

"Then I'm looking in the parlor, am I? Where's the sleeping apartment?"

"Here, I have no time for foolishness."

"Then I'll not detain you. Good night, sir."

The conductor was about to lunge when I slipped him a dollar, he paused on the man only waited to say, "I'll see I could hit that ticket," and then away to the land of Nod, only to awaken when we reached the Beach street depot. I got even and when one of the ladies remarked for my hearing that the specimen I had picked up was really better looking than I, I knew that it was only too true that she talked.—Detroit Free Press.

Equal to the Occasion.

Robber (dashing out of the thicket to German student walking alone in the wood). Stop, young gentleman, there's nothing else for it, we must divide all our money on the spot.

Student. All right! How much have you got? Hey-ven't! Be Blatter.

He Was Outer [illegible]

"Go!" she said [illegible] imperiously, pointing toward the door.

"I shall," he said abjectly, "but, my dear Miss Fortestiete, this is no horse race."—Detroit Free Press.

"Oh, me! I nearly had a horse!"

"Why, what do you mean?"

"I saw a man out here with a horse, and I asked him if I could have it, and he said not if he'd said yes I'd a had it."—Life.

A Hop Picker.

The record of the fertility of American ingenuity has been increased by the addition of the invention of a machine for picking hops. It is claimed this machine will do the work as clean and much more rapidly than it can be done by hand. The apparatus is mounted on a wooden frame, heavy enough to insure stability, and is about 7 feet long by 3 feet wide and 4 feet high.

The bagged of the hop bine are fed into a receiver and are seized between a toothed roller and gradually pulled through. The hops fall into an inclined screen, and by their own weight fall into the box prepared to receive them. The leaves will not fall on the screen, but are kept back by the retaining rollers and thrown into a separate pile. It is only necessary to turn the [illegible] into the [illegible] Trade Review.

A GOLD TOWN.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

A Trip to the Mountains by Stage—Scenes Familiar to Colorado Old Timers—Plenty of Food and Nothing to Eat—Examples of Dutch Oppression

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I have passed from the region of diamonds into the region of gold. The "Arabian Nights" character of this statement is largely justified by the fact that as the small district of Kimberley produces some £2,000,000 of diamonds annually so the larger but still not vast district of the Rand produces in the same period some £2,000,000 of gold. This last production unlike that of Kimberley is likely to be doubled and even trebled in course of time. The journey from Kimberley to Vryburg, a distance of 250 miles, leaves a most disagreeable impression. The railway is conducted as far as Vryburg in Bechuanaland. It is now proposed to carry this railway on a narrower gauge to Mafeking and so on 1,000 miles north of that place. Should the Rand gold fields prove as remunerative as well informed persons believe the line will soon be extended thither. From Fauresmith to the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi is a short step of about 400 miles over a country offering few engineering difficulties and I doubt not that the next generation before it grows old will travel to this great river and to its unparalleled cascades with the same ease and comfort as the present generation is able to visit Niagara.

The road from Kimberley to Vryburg traverses a succession of plains wide as the eye can range, bounded here and there by low and irregular chains of hills. Scarcely a single tree ever breaks the endless flat of grass veldt.

Fugit ine dirigis ubi nulla campis
Arbor aestiva recreatur aura.

The Roman poet must have had Bechuanaland and the Transvaal in his mind when he wrote the lines quoted above for the two countries perfectly realize his conception. The veldt at the surface has a somewhat sterile and [illegible] patchy grass dried by the sun to the color of hay. Far and wide it extends, and the traveler sees no reason why he should ever [illegible] from its level. Two causes, however, combine to remove the tedium and monotony of such a landscape. The vastness, the apparent illimitability of the surroundings elevate rather than oppress the mind, and the genial sunshine the cloudless sky and the invigorating highland air sustain the spirits at a high level. Nor must it be supposed that these African plains are in any degree wanting in fertility. The heavy rains of the summer and [illegible] produce an abundance of juicy [illegible] which the eye rests on herds of cattle and flocks of sheep.

Both in Bechuanaland and in the Transvaal the amount of life which is reared is considerably larger than they are and the soil is capable of sustaining, and it would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that if in the course of centuries all their surplus of meat for the human race should be exhausted the African veldt would produce sufficient to fill the stomachs of a starving world. Cattle disease, horse sickness and the sheep scab at present offer formidable obstacles to the rapid multiplication of live stock. It is, however, highly probable that science and sanitary legislation will before long remove or mitigate these scourges of the farmer. Approaching Vryburg the railroad runs through the "Native Reserve," a large district which has been set aside for the exclusive occupation and cultivation by the Southern Bechuanas. The soil here is well watered and of great fertility. Abundant crops of maize (mealies) can be easily raised. Many other kinds of grain, pulses and vegetables (vegetables) might be grown in large quantities were the natives given to industry and agriculture. Report, however, speaks but poorly of the Southern Bechuanas; idle and violent in their youth, helpless and mendicant in their old age, it is doubtful whether he will be long able to maintain his hold upon a territory which is capable of being transformed into a garden.

Vryburg is a British community in its infancy, which may some day grow into a large and thriving town. At present it consists of a number of low buildings of somewhat mean and squalid appearance, constructed of the inevitable corrugated iron and surrounding the [illegible] out irregularly over a considerable extent of ground. Sir Sidney Shippard, the British administrator, who entertained us most kindly and hospitably, occupies a small cottage which many a British mechanic would disdain. It is to be hoped, considering the size and importance of our Bechuanaland possessions and the great powers wielded by the administrator, that the British government, who insist upon retaining their hold over Bechuanaland, will provide their representative with a more suitable and honorable residence. There hotels offer to the traveler fair, but rough accommodation, and in one or more well filled stores the immigrant or the settler can obtain most of the necessaries of life and such articles as are requisite for the commerce of the interior. From Vryburg branch off many routes north and east and west. Westward into Damaraland or into the great Kalahari desert toward Lake Ngami, northward to Matabeleland and the Zambesi, eastward, which route we ourselves followed, to the Transvaal and Johannesburg. Every [illegible] for the present confined to this latter route.

As we were a large party with some amount of baggage we had secured for our private use two coaches and we passed the four days occupied in the journey to Johannesburg in tolerable comfort. African coaching is an experience which at the present day one only has tried in Africa. The coaches there are the most curious productions of human skill. Intended to hold twelve [illegible] inside, half a dozen outside, and to carry large quantities of heavy baggage, they are constructed of the [illegible] solid materials hung upon thick [illegible] of leather, and present the appearance of wieldly, lumbering and old world [illegible]. They are drawn by from six to twelve mules or horses [illegible] in pairs. Two men are required to [illegible] the mules holding the reins, the other the long whip, with which he [illegible] [illegible] Whip! [illegible] of [illegible] the whip is in operation every minute, constant flogging alone inducing these stubborn animals to do their best. At times one of the drivers is compelled to descend from the box and run alongside the team flogging them all with the greatest harshness and impartiality. In spite, however, of all this effort and apparent harsh treatment an average speed of about six miles an hour is all that can be realized.

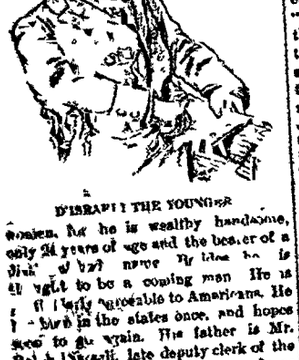
Ruts there are none, deeply rutted roads are followed. When the rut gets deep for safety the track turns slightly aside and to such an extent does this [illegible] occur that in places the track occupies a width of a quarter of a mile or more. Swinging, bounding, jolting, creaking, straining over this extraordinary route the coach pursues its uneven tenor of its way, sometimes laboring and plunging like a ship at sea constantly heeling over at angles at which an upset seems unavoidable, now descending into the deep [illegible] and anon [illegible] up the opposite side, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ISRAELI.

...F YOUNG MAN ...CLUB.

...s Calls His Visited ...—His Politics ...a Fortune—A ...ster.

...y H—A very younger ...Coningsby Ralph Disraeli. ...w of the great Disraeli. ...ing an heroic effort to keep ...ban's name green and fra... ...he was heir to his uncle's ...ell as his estate. He was ...favorite and was named by ...ngsby, after his famous book. ...r Disraeli is quite as much of ...as was his uncle when he was a ... All this world knows the ...Disraeli was instinctively fond of ...He is his nephew. And the ...dence does not end there. Like his ...e, he is going to go for politics, and at ...rliament. He is devoting much of his ...e to making speeches. He has writ... ...n for the newspapers and magazines ...n did his gifted uncle, and he soon ...all try his hand at fiction. In dress he ...s one of the smallest of men. His West ...End clothing is fashionable in cut and ...fits his form snugly. He lives luxurious... ...ly, is a member of a half dozen clubs, ...keeps a man servant, and a carriage, and ...is much sought after by marriageable



D'ISRAELI THE YOUNGER

women, for he is wealthy handsome, only 24 years of age and the bearer of a ...name of world wide fame. He is ...to be a coming man. He is ...lightly agreeable to Americans. He ...lived in the states once, and hopes ...soon to go again. His father is Mr. Ralph Disraeli, late deputy clerk of the ...House, and whose father was Isaac Disraeli, principally known to fame as the author of "Curiosities of Literature." Coningsby Disraeli was educated at Oxford. While there he became ...president of the Chatham club, the leading ...Conservative debating society. He is a ...Conservative and in this respect again ...resembles his famous uncle. He is ...slightly, until he gets warmed to ...his subject, when he proves himself to ...be a powerful orator.

...Mr. Disraeli's invitation I called ...upon him to-day at White's club. He ...received me cordially. In appearance he ...is a typical London club man. He is ex...tremely proper dressed. He is tall, with ...a good figure, and carries himself very ...stiffly. He dresses in the most ...fashionable style, his collars being high, ...his hose awear rich and carefully tied, and ...his boots faultlessly pointed. His mous...tache is fine by and his eyes are gray. In ...repose he is stable. He is a man of few ...words, and strikes one as being much ...of a thinker he really is.

"I am a strong believer in the con...stitution of the people," he said when ...we sat down, "and I am a strong be...liever in keeping up with the times. The ...Conservative policy advances with the ...advance of the times, and to say that ...Conservatism should never be allowed to ...advance any measure of reform is ab...surd. It is our prerogative as the non-...progressive party to execute reforms, ...not as the other party seem to do, aim at ...sweeping ones. We are the party of reform, ...they are the party of revolution. Just ...now I am very busy. A candidate has ...to work a good deal harder than a mem...ber. I speak a great deal in my con...stituency as well as in other parts of the ...country. I am not necessarily on the plat...form. It has been said that my uncle ...made a mistake. I made my ...public speech down in Essex almost ...thirty years ago."

"Speaking of your uncle, have you any ...of his private papers that are unpub...lished?"

"Oh, yes, we have a lot of his papers ...which will be published eventually. Some ...of them are of great importance, too. ...I suppose it is becoming clearer every ...day that your uncle's policy was a wise ...one."

"Yes, even his few enemies do not deny ...that. His foreign policy was a strong ...one. The spirit of conservatism amongst the ...people, or rather, the working classes, has ...been worked out, and can be worked out ...a good deal more. Of course the work ...of a man in politics is much a radical as he is a ...conservative until his pocket is touched, ...when he becomes as strong a conserva...tive as there is."

"Now, with regard to yourself, Mr Disraeli, are you in politics to stay?"

Mr Disraeli laughed. "Well," he re...plied, "I mean to go through the usual ...political routine. Of course I cannot ...say that I will be successful."

"What chance has a young man to ...succeed in politics in England?"

"Not nearly so good as in America. ...There the field is always open. In Eng...land it is often closed even to brainy, ...active young fellows who aspire to po...litical honors."

"Do you consider that a young man's ...chances of success are greater or smaller ...now than when your uncle commenced his ...political career?"

"A man has just as much chance, but ...the chance is harder to obtain. In the ...Parliament it is harder to get a seat in ...the House, harder to retain it, and ...harder to make headway against 600 ...other members. Further, at the present time ...the work of parliament is done by some ...twenty or thirty members, and the rest must be ...in a way dumb figures. Of course a man ...can make a great mark by speaking in ...Parliament."

"Do you consider some of the ...speeches of a successful poli...tician?"

"Yes, to be a good speaker. Now ...I must leave your people. You ...know I like the Yankees well. ...I like both the Republicans and ...Democrats," said Mr Disraeli, ...emphatically, "he must be a good ...speaker."

"Have you any reforms that you intend ...to bring forward when you get into par...liament?"

"I shall certainly make a point in my ...election address that the registration ...laws should be thoroughly overhauled, ...and that some of the rotten boroughs ...should be sunk in the adjacent counties. I think ...it is an anomaly that a little borough of ...4000 electors should be able to return a ...member with equal voting power with a ...division of a county containing over 12,...000 electors. I also think that the Irish ...electoral voting power is much too ...strong."

"Just at present Mr Disraeli is ex...horting his fellow Conservatives to com...mence organizing themselves for the ...coming general election. A few days ...ago The Times published a long letter ...from him written in a remarkably fluent ...and nervous style calling on his party ...to gird up for the approaching fight. ...His letter attracted great attention. It ...was noticed in nearly every newspaper ...throughout the United Kingdom, and ...evoked many replies. It was generally ...admitted that he had pointed out the ...weak spot of his party in a praiseworthy, ...courageous manner."

"Would it be fair to ask you to criti...cise the manner in which the British ...government are bearing their responsi...bilities? Do you think they are doing ...as they should?"

"I think the Conservative government ...are doing very well indeed. They have ...made no great failure and several strik...ing successes. I think their work com...pares very favorably with that of any ...previous ministry."

I asked Mr Disraeli for his views on ...what is politically the most important ...question of the day in England, the labor ...movement.

"I think in the end the strike lead...ers will cut their own throats," he said. ...The workingmen are beginning to see ...through them. The dockers, who were ...the first to bring Mr Burns forward as a ...strike leader, were the very first persons ...to repudiate him afterwards. If these ...men got into parliament they would re...ceive no more attention than any other ...members. In fact, being uneducated ...men, they would naturally receive le...ss attention than educated men."

A CHANGE OF POLICY.

The Remarkable "Reform" in the Conduct of the Times.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, July 19.—According to ...cable advices a radical change in the ...policy of the London Times is about to ...be inaugurated. It is to begin with a ...change in the staff of foreign cor...respondents, and this is said to include ...the retirement of Dr Blowitz, the fa...mous correspondent in Paris. This in ...itself is a marked departure from the ...policy of the leading British journal. ...For a century The Times has led in the ...matter of foreign intelligence, spending ...no expense for extensive news and en...tering to attract the best journalistic ...talent in the world. Its telegraphic dis...patches from all quarters of the globe, ...down to a very recent date, were always ...called upon as a correct reading of the af...fairs upon which they treated. As the ...projected changes are in the line of ...economy it is not reasonable to expect ...any diminution of the paper's old time ...extra price in supplying Europe with im...portant news.

It is an open secret that the Times ...was embarrassed by the attack on Parnell ...that led to the famous commission. ...When Mr. Macdonald, the managing ...editor, who was blamed for the publica...tion of the forged letters, died he was ...succeeded by Mobelly Bell, who received ...instructions to curtail expenses in every ...possible way not in conflict with the tra...ditions of the paper.

In an interview I had with him in ...London last January he indicated his ...policy pretty clearly. Said he: "The ...Times has always had a habit of keeping ...a lot of old fossils on its pay roll. That ...is a costly luxury which I shall endeavor ...to remedy in time. Then there is the ...system of pensioning old employes, ...which is well enough in its way, but ...which has been carried out too liberally ...in the past. Of course I am a stranger ...in this position and must feel my way ...cautiously, but I am opposed to extrava...gance of any kind and hope soon to cut ...expenses down very materially. There ...are twenty or thirty persons connected ...with The Times whom I would not tell ...of at once were I sure the step would ...meet the approval of the higher powers."

Mr Bell evidently was unable to carry ...out the sweeping reforms contemplated ...at that time. Several of his suggestions ...were rejected by "the higher authori...ties," but he is a persistent man and ...the present indications are in the personnel ...of the staff shows that his persistency ...has won. Whatever criticism may be ...passed upon Mr Bell's methods, in one ...respect British journalism has benefited ...by his reforms on The Times. One of ...his projects was the establishment of a ...better service of American news. He ...was chagrined by the criticisms which ...Americans abroad passed upon the qual...ity of the news cabled from this side to ...The Times, and he at one time contem...plated the organization of a special ...bureau in New York, with branches ex...tending all over the country. He went ...so far as to engage a man to make the ...preliminary arrangements for this im...proved service but later he arranged ...with a cable news agency started in op...position to Reuter's. The patronage of ...The Times was a good thing for this ...cable agency. It at once gave it a prestige ...in Great Britain and enabled it to spread ...out to the continent in short order.

Besides it compelled Reuter to im...prove his cable service, and as a result ...the British public is getting more and ...better American news than it ever did ...before. It is also largely owing to the ...activity of the new agency in the capi...tals of Europe that The Times is able to ...excel in the important item of special ...foreign correspondence. This is not ex...actly in the line of its policy, which ...would always in favor of exclusive news ...at any cost, but it is a great step in the ...direction of that old journal's ...then which the inspired writers of the ...day are dreaming, and which Mr Moberly ...Bell is determined to bring about.

Jo. J. Fenlon.

DR BLOWITZ

LIGHTHOUSE KEEPERS.

THEY ARE INTELLIGENT, FAITHFUL AND WELL DISCIPLINED.

Once the President Himself Appointed Them—How They Are Paid—Instances of Personal Bravery—Consolidation of the Service—Cost of Uncle Sam's Lights.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, July 23.—In my letter ...the other day on the lighthouse service ...of the United States I had not the space ...to write on that branch of the subject ...which is of equal interest to that of the ...lighthouse structures themselves the ...personnel of the establishment. The ...lighthouse keepers form quite a little ...army in themselves. The first light ...keeper in this country, of whose appoint...ment there is authentic information was ...George Worthylake, aged forty-three ...years, who was made keeper of the light ...house on Little Brewster island in Bos...ton harbor in 1716. His compensation ...was fifty pounds a year.

When the federal government took ...charge of the lighthouses establishing at ...the appointment of keepers devolved upon ...the president, and quite a number of ...commissions bear the signature of George ...Washington himself who took great in...terest in lighthouse affairs. One of the ...first official acts Washington as presi...dent performed, was to write to the ...keeper of Sandy Hook light directing ...him to keep it burning until congress ...had opportunity to provide for its con...tinuance. Jefferson also took personal ...interest in lighthouse affairs and in its ...personnel. There are hanging in the ...office of the lighthouse board in this city ...a number of letters from Washington ...and Jefferson on lighthouse matters.

But as the number of lighthouse keep...ers increased presidential interest in ...their welfare ceased also. Now the ap...pointments are all made by collectors of ...customs subject to the approval of the ...treasury department. There are some...thing like 1,200 lighthouse keepers now ...in the employ of the government. While ...it does not require a high order of talent ...to become a lighthouse keeper, it does ...require intelligence, faithfulness, strict ...sobriety and a willingness to lead a life ...of isolation, often accompanied by dan...gers and hardships. The appointment ...of lighthouse keepers is restricted to per...sons between the ages of eighteen and ...fifty. They must be able to read, write ...and keep accounts and do the requisite ...work and sail a boat, and have enough ...mechanical ability to keep the premises ...in repair and in order.

Keepers are forbidden to engage in any ...occupation which can interfere with their ...presence at their stations, but it is no ...unusual thing to find a keeper working ...at his station as a shoemaker, tailor or ...in some similar capacity, and there are ...light keepers who fill the neighboring ...pulpit, who hold commissions as justices ...of the peace, and there are still others ...who do duty as school teachers without ...neglecting their lighthouses.

Lighthouse keepers and their families ...are made very comfortable. Their pretty ...and substantial homes are often sur...rounded with ground enough for garden ...and poultry raising or any other light ...business. When they are so far distant ...from market as to make the carriage of ...the necessaries of life a burdensome tax, ...the government provides them with fuel ...and provisions. Every keeper has his ...boat, usually a very handsome little ...yacht, and the government also builds ...him a barn for his cattle and horses. ...Something is also done for the intellect...ual needs of himself and family. The ...board has provided over 500 circulating ...libraries. These libraries are arranged ...in cases so constructed that they make ...rather a neat appearance when set up right ...on a table, and they only need be closed ...and locked to be ready for transporta...tion.

Each library contains an average of ...fifty books, historical scientific poeti...cal and good novels, together with a ...Bible and a prayer book. One of these ...libraries is left at a station for some ...three months, when it is exchanged, and ...the first is passed on to another station. ...So each of the stations to which libraries ...are furnished sees some 250 different ...books each year. Lighthouse keepers ...are paid all the way from $100 to $1,000 ...a year, according to the nature and im...portance of their services. The latter ...figure, with the perquisites, such as ...house, coal, etc., which go with it make ...it a very respectable income. The dis...cipline of the service is rigid and severe ...and has been from the beginning. A ...keeper found intoxicated is not only ...summarily dismissed from the service, but he ...is instantly ejected from the station, and ...a keeper who allows his light to go out ...is dismissed without excuse or regard to ...his previous good conduct.

The board considers it the duty of ev...ery lighthouse keeper to stand by his ...light as long as the lighthouse stands ...and that for him to desert it when in ...danger is as cowardly as for a soldier to ...leave his guns on the advance of the ...enemy. His failure to keep his light ...burning, especially in time of danger, ...may cause the wreck of vessels bearing ...for it and result in the loss of much ...property and many lives.

Keepers are trained to consider the ...light and the lighthouse property their ...paramount duty beyond any personal ...consideration, and the result in cases in ...such that instances have happened ...where the keepers on duty have, as in ...the case of the first light on Minot's ...ledge, gone down with their lighthouse ...and died at their post; others, where the ...keeper has saved his life, letting his ...family shift for themselves, and there ...are repeated instances where the keeper ...has saved the lighthouse property and ...lost his own.

An instance of heroism is that of the ...keepers of Sharp's Island lighthouse in ...Chesapeake bay. It was lifted from its ...foundation, thrown over on its side and ...carried away by ice early in February ...1881. The keeper and his assistant clung ...to the fallen house, and although one of ...their boats remained uninjured, they ...were adrift in the bay sixteen and a half ...hours without fire or food, always in im...minent danger, as the heavy floating ice ...constantly threatened to swamp the ...house. It grounded however on an is...land shortly after midnight, at high tide ...and was full of water. Being satisfied ...that it would not float off again the two ...keepers went ashore in their boat, and ...when the tide had fallen they returned ...saved and took to the shore the lens, its ...pedestal, the oil, the library, much dam...aged by water, and even the empty oil-...cans. Meantime the keeper of another ...lighthouse, fearing the ice had deserted ...their post and go to shore, for as were ...promptly dismissed from the service ...and the two keepers who had spent thirty-...six idle hours afloat and finally ...their appointments were bright ...letter from ...were appointed to the deserters' posts.

All the keepers in the sixteen light ...house districts are under a lighthouse ...inspector, one for each district. The ...lighthouse inspector is always a naval ...officer, generally of the rank of commander. ...He is detailed to this duty for a period ...of three years. This detail is regarded ...as the softest shore duty that a naval ...officer can have, and it is eagerly sought ...after. It is the duty of an inspector to ...attend to lighting the lights of their ...respective districts, to keep up the dis...cipline of the light keepers, to inspect ...the light stations, lightships and light ...tenders and all the lighthouse people ...and property in his district each quar...ter to attend to the examinations, pro...motion and transfer of the keepers, to ...act as purchasing and disbursing officer, ...and to pay each keeper his salary each ...quarter. As a disbursing officer he is ...responsible for very large sums of money, ...but no pecuniary bond is required of ...him as his commission in the navy is at ...stake for the proper performance of his ...duty. It may be said here with credit ...to the officers that the government has ...never lost a cent intrusted to any of them.

But the officer on duty as lighthouse ...inspector as was said before has a very ...pleasurable assignment. He is permit...ted to live in any portion of his district ...that he may choose. He has absolute ...control of the lighthouse tender, which ...is a vessel fitted up like a millionaire's ...yacht. He patrols his district in this ...vessel at will and in the summer time ...as much well he imagines he keeps her ...very busy. He is amenable to no au...thority but the treasury department.

Associated with the board of lighthouse ...inspectors in each district is a lighthouse ...engineer who is always an officer of the ...engineer corps of the army. It is his ...duty to prepare plans for lighthouse ...structures to purchase the material ar...range for the labor and take charge of ...their erection. He is the naval in ...spector in waters in the same portion of ...of their district and with the naval in...spector he has equal enjoyment of the ...beautiful steam yacht at their disposal. ...The duties of the inspectors and engineers ...are not only difficult but often danger...ous. Two inspectors recently lost their ...lives while on duty—Lieutenant Com...mander Wright by yellow fever and ...Commander McDougal by drowning ...and General O. L. Babcock of whiskey ring fame was also drowned while try...ing to land at the site of a lighthouse ...which was being built under his charge.

There are 9,955 nautical miles of light...ed coast on the sea in gulf bay, sound, ...lake and river shores not counting the ...Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers ...which are lighted on a different and ...cheaper plan. The sums actually expend...ed in lighting and buoying these 9,955 ...miles of coast during the year ending ...June 30 1889 was $2,300,000. The aver...age sum paid for maintaining an aver...age light station during the same year ...was from $3,842 for stations of the first ...class to $512 for stations of the sixth ...class. For maintaining a lightship the ...average cost was $5,000 per annum, for ...the average for signal $2,200 per an...num, for a steam ...tender or yacht $15,000 per annum.

A question having arisen as to the ...length of our coast line, the lighthouse ...board recently asked the coast and geo...detic survey to furnish it with a state...ment of the length, in statute miles, of ...the general seacoast of the Atlantic, ...Gulf, Pacific and Alaskan waters, and ...also the coast line in statute miles of the ...same coasts, including islands, bays, ...rivers, etc., to the head of tide water. ...In reply to this the coast and geodetic ...survey sent the following statement:

GENERAL SEACOAST OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Statute Miles.
Atlantic Ocean	2,063
Gulf of Mexico	1,852
Pacific Ocean	1,810
Alaska	[illegible]

INCLUDING ISLANDS, BAYS, RIVERS, ETC., TO THE HEAD OF TIDE WATER.

	Statute Miles.
Atlantic Ocean	28,416
Gulf of Mexico	19,143
Pacific Ocean	6,840
Alaska	26,614

This mileage does not include the more than 3,000 miles of lake coasts, nor the nearly 5,000 miles of rivers which are lighted, but it does include the Alaskan coasts, which are not lighted.

WALTER WELLMAN.

Still Vigorous at Eighty.

Pope Leo XIII selected Archbishop Kenrick, who is soon to celebrate his golden jubilee, to confer in his name the red hat on Most Rev. James Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore. The cardinal in his sermon at the time expressed delight at the selection. "We venerate you as the senior of us all in years," said the cardinal turning to Archbishop Ken...rick, "as well as in episcopal ordina...tion but still more do we revere you ...for your learning your piety your un...flagging zeal—in a word, for all those ...virtues of a bishop which have for so ...many years made you an example and ...shining light to our steps in the work of ...ruling our dioceses, and feeding the ...flocks committed to us with the food of ...sound doctrine."

And yet, despite the fact that this sum...mary of his career might lead one to be...lieve he must be a feeble old man today ...Archbishop Kenrick is younger look...ing and more active than in 1872 when ...Archbishop Ryan now of Philadelphia, ...was his coadjutor. In 1884 Archbishop ...Ryan was transferred and Dr Kenrick ...has alone managed the affairs of the see ...of St. Louis since.

Signs on Bridges.

The front stoop offers facilities for ...courtship, and among the young people ...of Brooklyn the front stoop is a popular ...summer institution. The Brooklyn bridge ...is a bridge of sighs. It is the high bridge ...over the Central tracks in upper New ...York, however, that are most ardently ...worked for this purpose.

An evening stroll that takes the ob...server over one of these bridges will show ...dozens of couples leaning against the ...rails and apparently investigating the ...myriad tracks and colored signal lights ...and passing trains below. A manly arm ...will be withdrawn from a slender waist ...as you pass, to be stealthily slipped back ...again within the moment. The skirmish ...of hearts is going on there while you are ...asleep or at the theater. It is the engage...ment ground of the poor and lowly who ...live in tenements and have no front gate ...and no doorsteps. For them the bridge ...on these warm nights is a dish of ice ...cream with two spoons in it.—New York Herald.

All on Account of a Dog.

A devoted husband who was lately ...asked after the health of a dog by a ...friend who had presented it to his wife ...exclaimed: "De dog! De dog! You ...ask me about dat dog. De dog is ...well enough! Mein vife she want to go ...to Saratoga, unt she take the dog mit her ...unt we take him into de car. Den de ...conductor he object! Unt we argue. We ...argue. She ride in de baggage car all the way ...from New York to Saratoga unt all de way ...back. Unt we go to de hotel. De proprietor ...he say, 'Vat you do with de dog?' ...Unt we say, 'We take him de dog mit us ...to de table.' De proprietor he say, 'Dat ...make me pay for my table twice as much.' ...Unt we say, 'We pay de table twice.' ...Unt we go to some other hotel. ...De same vorde. We take no dog. ...Unt my vife, who like de dog, ...she go into a cheap boarding house. ...Unt she make herself uncomfortable ...unt she make herself uncomfortable ...unt she make herself uncomfortable. ...I think you tink somebody shot ...mein dog. I will gif one hundred ...dollars to somebody if he shoot dat ...dog! Dat dog! You question ...dat dog!"—New York Times.

How to Get Ink Out of Clothes.

Nearly every housekeeper has in her ...garments spotted with ink. Here is a ...good way to get the ink out: Ink spots ...may be removed from linen without ...acid while wet. To remove ink from ...cotton, silk or woolen goods saturate the ...spot with spirits of turpentine and let it ...remain several hours then rub between ...the hands. It will crumble away with ...not injuring the color or texture of the ...article.—New York Journal.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL TOURNAMENT NEAR AT HAND.

The Championship Battle It Will be for the Highest Tennis Court Honors that Can be Won—Pictures of Three of the Crack Players of the Day.

(Copyright 1891 by American Press Association.)

The eleventh annual tournament of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, which begins at Newport R. I. on Aug. 18, it is hardly necessary to say confers the highest honors in the American world. It may safely be asserted that the coming event will be the greatest so far as the quality of the competition and general public interest is concerned in the annals of lawn tennis in America. Never before has the result been in so much doubt. Year by year the standard of play has been raised to a higher level and with it the number of players whose skill entitles them to be considered candidates for first honors. Where formerly the history lay between at most two or three experts there are now at least six between whom it is difficult to choose and a number of others whose skill proclaims them to be possible winners.

For the benefit of those unfamiliar with the game I may state that the match for the singles championship is preceded by an all comers tournament, which is open to all amateurs except the champion himself. The winner of the all-comers is called the challenger and is entitled to play the holder for his title of champion. This system was introduced in 1884, previous to which the title went to the winner of the all-comers. All the matches consist of the best three out of five sets. A handsome silver cup, valued at $250, is the championship trophy and three victories (not necessarily consecutive) make it the winner's permanent property. There are be...sides the all-comers, the "runner up" (the player defeated in the final round of the all-comers) and the winner of the consolation match—a separate match between the defeated in the first round of the all-comers.

In 1888 H. W. Slocum, Jr., of Brooklyn, won the all-comers, and took the title which Sears had held from the beginning. But through illness was obliged to default. The following year Q. A. Shaw, of Boston, was the "challenger," but Slocum succeeded in defending his title. Last year Oliver S. Campbell, a fellow citizen of Slocum's and a young player who had yearly been showing improved form worked his way through the all-comers, met Slocum for the championship and succeeded in wresting the coveted title from him. The question now is can Campbell successfully defend his hard won title this year? His chances may be better estimated by considering his probable opponents. H. D. Sears, of Boston, the ex-champion, has been talked of as a contestant, but with his clean record he will have more to lose than he can possibly gain by competing and will probably not play. Probably Campbell's most dangerous rival will be F. H. Hovey, of Harvard. Hovey is no doubt the brightest player at the game now in the field. His weakness, however, is lack of endurance, and though he is liable to win the first two sets of a match, if pushed hard by a persistent adversary he is apt to weaken and lose the next three. He was defeated in this manner by Huntington in one of the earliest rounds of last year's tournament. He is a wonderfully brilliant and elegant player and but for this weakness would be the most likely winner of the all-comers and title. He defeated Campbell for the inter-collegiate championship last year.

Clarence Hobart, of the New York Tennis club is another strong candidate. He is not a versatile player, but relies to win on his terrific lawford or drop stroke which he plays with unerring accuracy. His recent victory over Huntington at Worcester, N. Y., shows him to be among the probable winners.

R. P. Huntington is another whom the champion has cause to fear. He is a better exponent of the game than Hobart, for he can play every stroke equally well. He is very scientific and leaves nothing to chance. His matches with Campbell have always been very close, and on victories they are about even. W. P. Knapp, the "runner up" of last year is certain to make a strong fight but even should he win the all-comers he could probably not defeat the champion. If W. Slocum, Jr., will make every effort to regain his lost prestige and take possession of the cup, which he has already won twice but his chances are very moderate. Q. A. Shaw, the all-comers winner of 1890 should be again contestant, is another whose chances are strong. The other play...ers who will have a fighting chance are Philip S. Sears, of Boston, C. A. Chase and S. T. Chase of Chicago, R. L. and V. G. Hall of New York, and J. W. Carver of Chicago. The chances are said to be at least three to one against any single competitor in the all-comers. It must also be remembered that the champion has a material advantage over any one he may meet for while the others are exhausting the series in preliminary matches he is carefully preparing and resting for his single contest.

Until last year the doubles championship was settled at Staten Island on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball club. Being found that teams from a distance could not conveniently compete there, it was resolved to hold an eastern and western championship, the winners of which should meet at Newport to contest for the national title. The result of this was that M. Ware Carver and Robeson, of Chicago were successful in the west and Messrs. Hall and Hobart in the east. Their meeting at Newport resulted in a victory for the eastern pair so that Hall and Hobart are now the doubles champions of America. This year the championship which was held on June 27 at Staten Island resulted in an easy victory for Huntington and Campbell. In the western championship, begun on July 11, the winners were M. Ware Carver and Ryder.

This will bring the two latter teams, namely, R. P. Huntington and O. S. Campbell—to Newport for the final round at Newport. The winner of this match will be called upon to play Hall and Hobart for the challenge whip of the United States. The champion pair will be successful over the western representatives, for a stronger combination could hardly be chosen than Huntington and Campbell. Although very unlike in their methods of play, their games work well together. Should they defeat the western team a great match will be the probable result in the championship round, with the chances slightly in favor of the challengers. The holders of the doubles championship since it was first inaugurated are as follows:

1881—C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor.
1882—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1883—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1884—R. D. Sears and J. S. Clark.
1885—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1886—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1887—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1888—O. S. Campbell and V. G. Hall.
1889—H. W. Slocum, Jr., and H. A. Taylor.
1890—V. G. Hall and C. Hobart.

G. HERBERT HAYNSHAW.

HURDLER F. T. DUCHARME

He Is American Champion at 110 and 220 Yards.

F. T. Ducharme, of the Dartmouth club, and previous to that of the Lawrence club, is perhaps the most prominent athlete in the United States. He is the greatest hurdler in the world today. He is a sure winner in running the hurdles and has defeated such men as H. L. Williams, J. P. Lees, Jim Lane and George Schwegler for the championship of America. Ducharme had then devoted himself to hurdling but a few months but he won the 120 yards race in 16 seconds equalling what was then the world's record. H. L. Williams has since reduced the record to 15 4-5 seconds but Ducharme's friends are confident he will be heard from again.

Ducharme's time for the 220 hurdles was 25 4-5 seconds one second slower than J. P. Lee's world's record, but the times are about equal, for the reason that Lee's course was straight while the Detroit man ran around a turn. A hurdle race between Ducharme, Williams and Copeland would be a most interesting athletic event. The picture of Ducharme used in this article is from Outing.

F. T. DUCHARME.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB

Something Regarding Its Coming Annual Cruise.

The history of American yachting is the history of the New York Yacht club and, with the exception of its international matches, the most conspicuous events in the history of this club have been its annual cruises to the eastward on the waters of Long Island sound. It is now expected that each year yachtmen should look forward from the opening of the season, which has been fixed by tradition at Memorial Day to the New York Yacht club's annual cruise in anticipation of great pleasure.

The early cruises of the club were enjoyed more than anything else it could give. Indeed it was to bring the yachtsmen of those days into closer fellowship that the club was organized in 1844, and in no way could the members have such enjoyable sport as in cruising together. Resting from port to port was a natural result. Wherever American yachtsmen are found getting in company will be evidenced a fond desire to crowd on sail, and it may be said that the natural love of the American for large sail spreads was encouraged more by the late Edward Burgess, of Boston, than by any other yachtsman this country has produced.

The cruises of the New York Yacht club have therefore attracted the attention of yachtsmen all over the world. They have revealed the progress of American yacht building in all of its branches. From the big schooner down to the 40 footers the smallest class of sailing craft recognized by the club, from the Vanderbilt steam yacht Alva, a regular ocean steamship, 285 feet long over all, to the handsome little naphtha launches with which all the larger craft are provided the results of the enterprise and ingenuity of American designers, builders and inventors are shown all at once, and in looking over the fleet one can not help being impressed with the resources of men who supply in business the demands of wealth.

Every year brings some new feature to the cruise. Last year there was a question of supremacy in the 48 foot class to be decided. The little Scotch cutter Minerva, designed by young Will Fife, of Fairlee, had defeated the year before more than a dozen American boats and had proved a harder problem to solve than even the famous Thistle which was beaten by the Volunteer.

The Herreshoff boat Gloriana owned by Vice Commodore J. P. Morgan, and the rest of the fleet. The Gloriana has been in the Burgess boats, namely, the Mosquita, the Isalt Jessica and Wistrinch, an boat Nautilus and on the cruise will try the Allerik designed by General Paine for his son John Greene and Beatrix both Burgess boats and the Katrina designed by Fife. The Gloriana is the only center board boat in the fleet. The Allerik is the theory that brute force with proper shape will win in any contest in the laws of nature. The Minerva will be the famous Herreshoff cutter. Victory in the Minerva's favor was decided by CAPTAIN CHARLES RICHARDSON, of Marblehead, who has been instructed to keep on the morning of August 1 ready to cross the line from which point they will start for Newport. When they will start no one knows, and will be kept a secret by the committee and New Bedford Marblehead by the end of the fleet for directions and will be given by open signal. The fleet is finally scattered over the course.

GEORGE CARR FRASE.

...and telegrams of congratulation and sympathy have been pouring in on him never since. According to The Sunday Call of Newark, N. J. Mr Hanlon lives in Birch street, East Orange, N. J. He states that the young man who was killed was a Hanlon. His name was William ... and he and his partner Robert Carmody have been traveling for some time under the name of the "Hanlon Brothers." The two young men were pupils of the original Hanlon Brothers some twenty years ago and afterward frequently travelled with the Hanlon shows.

Mr Hanlon states that there were really six brothers—Thomas, William, Edward, Frederick and James. Thomas died a long time ago. He was buried in Pasadena, Cal. and Frederick lives in France. William resides in Chicago. Mayor Edward at Los Cobos and George of East Orange. The brothers rarely travel with their company now, having trusted managers on whom they can rely.

JOHN WILL RUN AGAIN

The Famous Young Athlete to Try Upon the Cinder Path Once More.

The famous runner and well known writer on athletic topics, Walter C. Kelly, who retired with a very creditable record in August, 1888 has decided to try for championship of the A. A. U. in the mile and is now training for it. Dohm defeated all the best men in the country at Cedarhurst, N. Y., on Decoration Day, 1888, and at New York A. C. games in Europe at Dublin, July 7, 1888, won the

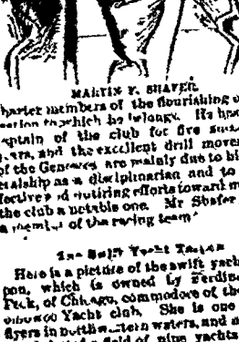
WALTER C. DOHM

dash, beating D. D. Bulger, and lowering the Irish record to 22 3-5 seconds. Dohm also won the quarter mile dash in 51 4 seconds.

From the time he returned, in August of the same year, until he retired in June, 1890 Dohm was almost invincible at the middle distances. In the fall of 1888 he won the quarter mile championship of the United States and of America—in fact he was the intercollegiate championship of America, breaking the previous record for the intercollegiate quarter and the quarter and half mile championships of Canada, and the quarter and half mile championships of America. On June 20, at Travers island, Dohm ran half a mile in 1m. 55 3-5s. This performance is still the best on record for America.

Bicyclist Martin F. Shafer.

One of the most prominent bicyclists in Rochester, N. Y., is Martin F. Shafer, of the Genesee Bicycle club, whose picture appears in this article. He is one of the



MARTIN F. SHAFER.

charter members of the flourishing organization which he belongs. He has been captain of the club for five successive years, and the excellent drill movements of the Genesees are mainly due to his generalship as a disciplinarian and to his effective and untiring efforts toward making the club a notable one. Mr Shafer is also a member of the racing team.

The Swift Yacht Tarpon.

Here is a picture of the swift yacht Tarpon, which is owned by Ferdinand W. Peck, of Chicago, commodore of the Ocean Yacht club. She is one of the fastest flyers in Northern waters, and not long ago defeated a field of nine yachts at the annual regatta of the club on Lake Michigan, off Belle, Oconomowoc, Wis. The course was the long end of a triangular course and the Tarpon easily defeated the Valeda and covered the course in 1h. 16m. 24½s. The Tarpon will second the hold for another year the huge silver trophy presented to the club by A. A. Munger, ex-commodore, of the Chicago Yacht club.

THE TARPON.

DRAMATIC NOTES

Belle Cole, who once was glad to sing in America for twenty five dollars a concert, looks with scorn on offers of less than $500 a night in London. Mrs. Shaw, the whistler, is another American who was not particularly sure of herself when she went to England.

Manager John Hanlin will build a new theater on the site of the old Walnut Street hotel in Cincinnati.

Edwin Booth says he will never visit his Newport cottage again. His health is far from good.

William Barrett will begin his American tour Dec 28, at the Globe theater, in Boston.

A new theater, costing $150,000, is to be erected in Providence.

"Shenandoah" and "Held by the Enemy" are two of the best successful of modern plays—were rejected by half a dozen managers before they were finally produced.

Marie Prescott denies that she is to marry John R. Melson.

May Waldron, the clever young actress, was a passenger on the steamship City of Richmond during the trip which was broken up with a fire, and she was the first to discover the danger and give the alarm.

Frederick de Belleville has left the stage but formerly acted ... Henry Miller, the ... Kendal ... Wyndham, Irving, Tree, Beerbohm Tree, Mr. Wilde, the ... Crane, the ... Jefferson ... Dr. Lyman Abbott, ... Union and ... clergyman ... which ... particularly since ... England.

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BAT AND BALL.

FEW OF THE OLD TIME PLAYERS ARE IN THE GAME NOW.

Views of a New York Writer—Thinks the New York Team is Sure to Win the Pennant while he Believes Hanlon will Capture Boston's Laurels.

It is astonishing how many of the famous old timers who a few years ago were monarchs of the green diamond field are this year being pushed to the wall. Two years ago it would not have looked like the Giants with Ewing, Keefe or Welch not playing. This year these men are seldom seen at all yet the team is playing a better game today than it ever did before. Some close observers claim that Ewing, Stovey, Sullivan, Hines, Keefe and Welch have about seen their best days. It is a fact that Keefe is not the Keefe of old. He pitches well for a few innings and then seems to lose all his speed. He denies emphatically that he is in the strength of his pitching days. He is in the strength of his pitching days. He was in 1890 and prior to that time.

Some of Keefe's closest friends believe that Captain Buck will not do much playing this year if he ever does again. When a ball player's

...SIONS.

...ence Regarding ...ates.

...rist travel this ... former years is ... miliar with the ... yesterday morn- ... that had been ... ssenger agents of ... Rock Island by ... ent of the Col... er of commerce, ... vice president of ... trade. Mr. Lunt ... reply from John ... ssenger agent of ... he local passenger ... Food, has also re- ... on from Mr. Sebas- ... elegrams that have ... h are as follows:

...ness, July 24, 1891.
...nger Traffic Manager ... and Pacific Railroad

...g the fact that sim- ... year is exceptionally ... quite into the cause. ... To meet extraordi- ... nordinary means are ... [illegible] ... full trains than empty ... ere is necessary in this ... ly reduced excursion ... ts, quickly decided on ... gely advertised. This ... pressing demands of ... its direct and indirect ... largely to your future ... Pike's Peak region, we ... mediate action.

... Chamber of Com-
...resident.
...rror Board of Trade, ...r, Vice President.

... Chicago, July 25, 1891.
...ent, Colorado Springs: ...ication this morning for ... m Missouri river points to ... Springs and Pueblo of $15, ...ed on sale August 5 con- ... with final limit of thirty ... quested for the purpose of ... raffic. Cold weather and ... had a serious effect on this ... ave been asked by a great ... ist state if something could ... feel it is no more than fair ... olorado should be assisted ... agree upon the rate we will ... our power to work a big ...tate. John S[illegible].

Chicago, Ill., July 25.
...president Colorado Springs ...mmerce:
...[illegible] in regard to the ... affic to Colorado, and quite ... that some measure of relief ... ed in the way of a low round ... upon your request as well as ... have been received from ... this direction we have felt ... general light traffic into the ... ado this season it is no more ... ght to the people of the state to ... at least to secure a satisfac- ... are therefore asked Chairman ... trans-M... association to ... ct the lines interested in this ... ree upon a fifteen dollar round ... Missouri river points; tickets ... n sale August 5th, and continue ... final limit thirty days. Of ... ot say what action will be taken ... iation, but so far as the Rock ... cerned we will help the ... te, and believe that this method ... t benefit to our company.
Jno. Sebastian.

Cricket.

...ket match between "Married" ...le," played yesterday after- ...d in a victory for the former ... four runs. The score was as

MARRIED.

[illegible score list]

SINGLE.

[illegible score list]

...match arranged for next Saturday ... he Wanderers at Denver has ... oned.

THE RESORTS.

...ling Gossip From Manitou Springs and W[illegible].

...he host Barker was seen rustling ...d yesterday looking for cottage ... Cliff has sixty-two Chicago people ... for less permanently located there. ... E. McClelland, cashier of the bank ... aho Springs, Colo., with his wife, ... guest of Mr. Nichols at the Cliff. ... churches are open at 11 a. m. and ... a warm welcome to all who be- ... n the greatest good to the greatest ...er.

...[illegible] euchre at the Iron Spri- ... very interesting last night. ...ame and base ball bid fair to cap- ... summer resorts.

J. H. Glasser, cashier of our bank, ...anned a few of his friends in honor ... old acquaintances, Mr. and Mrs. ... and son of Leadville, last night.

...reat of our national military train- ...hool, West Point, on the Hudson, ... up part of itself in the person ...ewis Bash, who is booked at the ...house.

...usual ball last night at the Man- ...was remarked as a more than ... lively affair. The Rev. I. J. ...ittle, LL. D., of New Brunswick, ... was among the wallflowers.

...cago has spared a host of its mil- ...nd a quarter people for travel this ...er, and Manitou has her share. ...Norris House has big big big Chi- ...rustling about her parlors, office and ...lors all day.

M. M. Wadsworth and wife, ac- ...anied by her two amiable daughters, ... and Mrs. F. J. Warren, all of ..., are enjoying life from the long ... and excellent accommodations at ... Ruxton house.

...e Barker House rejoices in a large ...ber of guests from the Sunny South. ... These hotels and hospitality ...here, but that of the ... and ... of this modernized oldtime ren- ...ous is like that of "Colonel Carter of ...ersville."

...a fair question to ... on the ... of rest as to what ... tion of the ... benefit derived from our ... bracing climate and mineral waters ...ect by the late hours and ... ...nor of our pleasure ... ...Joseph Coates of D... in ...

Mr. Turrie and family at the Norris house. Mr. Frank Larimer of Denver, after making the circle trip, taking in Salt Lake City, says he is glad to get back to his old friend, Mrs. Norris, and Manitou.

The Manitou House probably has the largest Denver contingent. The glamour of youth, the intoxication of beauty, the human synonyms of muscular skill and endurance are here for the free untrammelled luxurious mountain life that Manitou only affords.

Miss Keith, an artist and resident of Manitou, dislocated her shoulder by trying to hold a "burro" she was leading near the Half way house. The burro's jaw proved to be stronger than the lady's arm. Dr. Ogilvee was called from Manitou to attend her.

Peoria, Ills., has, among other of her favorite citizens, given up Mr. R. G. Gard ... who has large milling interests there and ... Mrs. Gardner and their daughter Cora, accompanied by a friend, Miss Gertrude Montux, are guests of Mr. Fullerton at the Ruxton house.

Fifty guests from the Cliff House under the direction of Miss Nichols, daughter of the proprietor, assisted by Miss Brown, left the hotel at 6:30 last night for a spin to Broadmoor, dining at the Casino and dancing to Hungarian band music, returning at 11 p. m.

Mr. J. Emmel, of St. Louis, who is the traveling manager and accountant for the Anheuser Busch Brewing Association of his city, with his daughter, is a guest of the Iron Springs hotel. His firm brew twenty-two million four hundred thousand gallons of beer per annum.

Your ear a moment! The Gazette is on sale at hotel doors and the news dealers with the handsome "half tone" enclosed in each copy, price five cents. Don't forget the one to come of Manitou's picturesque beauties, enclosed in telegraphic and sporting news from points of interest.

"Edson Keith, Jr., of Chicago, gave a "water party" last night to twenty of the Cliff's "happy family." They all imbibed a soda plunge porously, at the Manitou Mineral Water Bath House, and soberly returning to the Cliff proceeded to put away ninety pounds of watermelon and several vessels of ice water, after which they were "all in the swim" and sailed away into the arms of Morpheus.

The eagerly looked for base ball match between the Manitou and Iron Springs hotels came off yesterday on time. There was a large attendance of interested friends and lady guests who were enthusiastic in encouragement and applause. A feature of the game was Mr. Babcock's catapult throwing to 2nd base, he making eight assists there. Mr. Small in the box pitched admirably. The Iron Springs boys did what they could but it was a walkover for the Manitou House, the score at the close standing 14 to 6 in their favor. The manager, W. Bailey said that the Whilom Manitou House base ball club, longed for foemen worthy of their steel.

THE BARKER.

Mrs. G. A. Cole, Mrs. J. W. Paxton, Kansas City; N. W. Coe and daughter, Little Rock, Ark.; John C. A. Kens and family, Chicago; D. C. Huston, Philadelphia; Edw. B. Morriam, Lexington, Mass.; C. C. Siddon, Florida; R. H. Dulley and wife, Nashville, Tenn.; T. L. Batsen, Mrs. G. M. Donnell, St. Louis; Jacob Schullbacher and wife, Peoria, Ill.; E. Bunla and wife, Dayton, O.; H. A. Kurge, L. Jones, L. W. Gilbert, Jno. M. Greene, Miss Hart, Miss Jewett, Miss Seebree, Eunice Jewell, Mrs. S. A. Stearns, Miss L. Stearns, Miss S. Stearns, Miss E. Stearns, La Junta; Chas. T. Dailey, Chicago; G. W. Heathman, Dayton.

CLIFF HOUSE.

Chas. Upham, Quincy, Ill.; Mrs. C. R. Ferguson, Denver; Miss Wheeler, Chicago; W. L. Taylor, Trenton, N. J.; Miss Clara Burrough, Taylorsville, Pa.; Geo. E. McClelland and wife, Miss Ella Morris, Miss Julia O'Brien, Idaho Springs, Colo.; Mrs. D. N. Bash, Miss ..., Miss Amy Bash, Denver; Louis A. Bash, West Point, N. Y.; Miss Delphine Wilson, Chicago; Wm. Orr, Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. G. A. Cole, Mrs. J. W. Paxton, Kansas City; D. J. Flynn, W. W. Patton, ... L. W. P. Beach, Denver; R. B. Highie and wife, Lelia Price, St. Louis; Wm. S. ... ngford, Miss F. C. Longford, New York.

THE MANITOU.

Mrs. F. B. Dodge, two children and nurse, Toledo, O.; F. C. Gay, Topeka; Wm. Halkler, Mrs. Wm. Halkler, Mrs. A. J. King, Julia King, Lucille B. Sampson, Mrs. Earle B. Coe, Mr. C. B. Crocker and wife, G. B. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Miller, C. D. Dunlap, Earle B. Coe, Mrs. Samuel Newhouse, Miss Susie Gaylord, J. Bonniner Peterson, H. A. McIntyre, Mrs. John Miller, Denver; A. R. Thompson and wife, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. C. Stuart and wife, Des Moines, Ia.; Mrs. G. F. Kissam, Miss G. G. Kissam, New York; E. D. Merriam, Lexington, Mass.; David I. Hutton, Phila.; Geo. & Herman, Aspen; E. L. Alken, Chicago; Chas A. Jenkins, Aspen.

THE RUXTON.

Mrs. F. L. Wilkins, Austin, Tex.; Miss Julia Gardner, Mrs. Q. A. Ellis, Gatesville, Tex.; Mrs. S. R. Day, Austin, Tex.; Mrs. N. J. Coleman, Miss Grace McGrew, Auburn, Neb.; R. E. Smith, Miss Cora Atkinson, Denver; H. M. Rice, Lincoln, Neb.; H. M. Wadsworth, wife and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Warren, Denver; Mrs. J. W. Mallory, Mrs. R. H. Hutchinson, Sedalia, Mo.; Mrs. R. R. Kelley, Pueblo; H. E. Gordon, Chicago; R. G. Gardner, Mrs. Gardner, Cora L. Gardner, Gertrude Montux, Peoria, Ills.; R. M. Marston, Fountain, Colo.; Mrs. J. R. Jones, Mrs. C. R. Taylor and child, Williamsville, Ills.; Mrs. E. J. Morse, Denver.

THE MANSIONS.

Ed. Wormser, Trinidad; Wesley Austin, St. Louis; Rev. I. J. Dovelittle, L. L. D., New Brunswick, N. J.; John D. Benedict, Mrs. M. Benedict, M. Benedict, B. P. Woodward and wife, Denver; C. W. Austin, Fayetteville, N. Y.; O. Hosford, Oskaloosa, Kan.; Thomas Dodge and wife, Denver; J. D. Robinson, B. L. Robinson, C. W. Robinson, Bloomington, Ill.; W. F. Tibbets, Mrs. Howardson, Colo.

IRON SPRINGS HOTEL.

F. H. Taer, ... Kansas City; J. G. Taylor, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Henry Drees, Carthohena, Ohio; Francis Nigsch, Glandorf, O.; M. L. Goldsmith, Chicago; W. Manville, Lyndonville, Vt.; F. Emmel, Miss D. Emmel, St. Louis.

NORRIS HOUSE.

D. Lamon, F. H. Larimer, Dr. J. Quinn, Denver; J. R. Burson, J. A. Brown, C. J. Karton; Charles Jones, Fred Jones, Miss Stevis Wilson, Miss Alice Goodhue, Mrs. M. Hightner, Mrs. H. R. Walker, E. S. Hawkins, La Junta; F. H. Poole and wife, Topeka; H. Houghtaling, Portland, Me.

Woodland Park.

Mr. M. Douglas, a plumber from Manitou, is opening a shop in town.

The family of W. ... Foster are preparing to return to the Springs.

The "Woodland ..." Woodland Park's ... opened to the public ... Sunday, July ...

Mr. Harry ... has gone to his former home in Pennsylvania, where he will ... at ...

The wild flowers surrounding Woodland Park ... a great attraction to ... and a great many visit the place ...

from the other resorts for the purpose of gathering bouquets and admiring the great variety of bright hued blossoms.

Mr. Clyde Allen has gone to Goshen, Ind., and those who claim to know say that he will not return alone.

A handsome pavilion has been built just west of the Midland depot for the benefit of the visitors to the Park.

Mr. W. J. Warren with a party of pleasure seekers from Denver, went to Woodland Park Monday for a short stay.

Rev. H. A. LaVelette, from Bridgewater, South Dakota, has been the guest of Mr and Mrs Terril at ... this week. Mr LaVelette was a delegate from his state to the convention of Epworth leagues held in Kearney this week.

Mr. Smith, Mr. De La Vere and a number of others representing the La Vergne company at the Springs, have been here the past week, ... the new hotel. They have just completed their work and it reflects great credit on the company.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

THE ANTLERS.

[illegible], Boston; Edward Cr..., Upland, Pa.; C. B. Satterthwaite, Memphis; A. Coutts, Golden; G. W. Heathman, Dayton, Ohio; E. L. Allen, Chicago; Seth Eggleston, Kansas City; J. D. Dunlap, W. F. Tibbets, Mrs. Hamilton, Denver; D. A. Shumate, Miss Luella Shumate, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Sol Leeler and child, Dallas, Tex.; A. S. Brake, Denver; Lewis H. Field, J. N. Lawin, Hugo; Robert Graham, New York; Anthony Sweeney and wife, Miss Katharine Hughes, Mrs. W. H. Dikeker, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. McIntosh, Mrs. A. M. Rogers, Miss Boyer, Chas. S. Thomas and wife, P. H. Bockfinger and wife, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Davis, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Foster, Miss Bethel, Mrs. Brown, N. P. Hill, J. H. P. Voorhees, E. B. Morgan, S. N. Wood, E. C. Gillman, Mrs. D. Sullivan, Denver; M. S. Newsom, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. E. C. Root, Denver; Geo. L. Thatcher and wife, Chicago; C. E. Kirkland, Chicago; Geo. King, Omaha; M. L. Cohn, New York; C. H. Kimball, Chicago; R. G. Phelps, Atlantic, Ia.; Wm. Waddell, Cumberland, Ia.; Frank S. Tenney, Minneapolis; J. M. Bonner, New Orleans; Miss Bonner, New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. O'Neil, Milwaukee; O. W. Mallaby, Pueblo; W. Lyle Dicker, Omaha; E. T. Mallony, Red Wing, Minn.; R. J. Steffer, Howard, Red Wing, Minn.; ... Red Wing ...; W. W. Cooke, Denver; H. H. Metcalf, Denver.

THE ALAMO.

J. A. Ness, Red Wing, Minn.; R. M. Hendrickson, Pueblo; H. A. Kennedy, Minneapolis; Miss May Sebree, W. H. Jones, Miss Kate Schule, H. A. Knopke, Nora Lee, E. Ninna Lee, J. M. Griene, Emery Hart, L. W. Gidert, Dela Hart, L. Jones, La Junta; T. J. Buerk, Paris, Mo.; C. C. Holdeman, New York; S. Wrigler, Denver; Thomas J. English, M. McNair, Chicago; C. K. Dovey, St. Louis, M. J. Moring, Green Mountain Falls; W. D. Baldwin, Cincinnati; C. D. Kellogg, Sandy Hill, N. Y.; Wyatt Earp and wife, San Diego, Cal.; Chas. Armandt, Chicago; E. C. Cliff, Miss A. J. Hendrick, Denver; Mrs. Jas. Stewart, Mrs. Kate Stewart and two children, Modesta, Kan.; Carey Brayton, McPherson, Kan.; Miss Bell Graves, Miss Eckloff, Miss H. J. Sims, Roanoke City, Va.; Miss Alice Page, Marshall, Mo.; Miss Maude Eckloff, Ft. Scott, Kan.; A. Marshall and wife, Mrs. A. W. Elgin, Miss E. Ryan, J. Albert Smith and wife, J. W. Grubb and wife, Lincoln, Kan.; J. W. Jones, Denver; C. P. Batchelor, Hutchinson.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending July 25, 1891:

GENTLEMEN.
(One cent due on each.)

Alexander, W. G.; Armstrong, Thomas; Allison, J. W.; Butler, Al; Byler, Parlee; Bernard, J. A.; Brown, Archie; Benson, A. M.; Berry, Lewis J.; Bem, B.; Barwick, C. C.; Bixby, George F.; Bollingers, August; Bradbury, James; Culbertson, Bella; Crawford, Joseph D.; Coe, G. D.; Chamberlain, E. L.; Cahill, Jerome; Cameron, Joseph; Castle, B. T. F.; Elk, Andrew; Ericson, P. D.; Elliott, D.; Ellis, Leroy; Eagle, Chaising; Field, N. L.; Gregory, S. L.; Garrison, Frank; Godman, Henry; Gilmore, D. H.; Godman, William H.; Green, C. N.; Hall, R. C.; Henderson, James; Hench, H.; Henderson, James W.; Heise, Abner; Hewett, Charley; Hunt, T. L.; Hosterberry, Harry; Howe, J. J.; Hoffman, Peter; Hively, Charles; Harris, N. B.; Harris, J. L.; Harris, R. R.; Johnson, William; Kennedy, Harry A.; Keys, R. C.; Ketcham, M. W.; Keady, William; Keady, John; Kauffman, R. E.; Lowman, J. H.; Liggett, William Dare; Lemon, Robert H.; Mulcula, Michael; Mullican, John F.; Moffitt, H. D.; Midway, G. R.; Martinez, Quirino; Mays, W. S. H.; Mancral, Mr.; Manning, T. S.; Marcillas, Claude; Merrill, J. M.; McLeod, James; McEwen, A.; McLean, W. H.; Newman, Jessie R.; Nassimer, Ira H.; Nelson, L. A.; Nelson, William; Ocker, William H.; Preston, L.; Purnley, Dr. W. D. W.; Quinn, William; Royston, Henry; Roseboro, D. A.; Rose, J. C.; Richards, D. T.; Roberts, F. E.; Swift, William H.; Story, James; Steele, M. E.; Steele, William; Spencer, Andrew; Slater, William; Snell, P. H.; Shumate, J. P.; Saunders, J. J.; Swartz, Fred; Stewart, Arthur; Scott, Delos; Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. W.; Smith, Frank; Turnbull, David; Triplett, Preston; Thomas, W. S.; Thompson, Charles W.; Triplett, Ralph; Tyler, William C.; Vanaythe, J. C.; Wear, W. B.; Whalton, William J.; Whitcomb, Harry; Whiteaker, J.; Whaley, Thomas; Wetson, Jimmie; Watson, William; Wahlgreen, O. A.; Wright, A. L.; Wolcott, William C.; Wood, J. H.; Walker, Leo; Yeoman, W. H.; Young, Andy.

LADIES.
(One cent due on each.)

Ayres, Miss Minnie; Anderson, Miss Daisy; Anderson, Miss Jessie; Adams, Miss M. E.; Abell, Miss Lydia; ..., Miss ...; Baker, Mrs. C. H.; B..., Mrs. Helen; Bolt, Miss Lizzie V.; Benson, Miss Hanna; Bigger, Mrs. Nora; Black, Mrs. Isabell; Boland, Mrs. J. A.; Currie, Miss Emma; Colwell, Mrs. Elma; Courter, Miss Mattie; Carnforth, Mrs. Gertrude L. (2); Clarke, Mrs. Miriam S.; Cheney, Mrs. Carrie E.; Cherry, Miss Etta; Carter, Mrs. P. D.; Chandler, Miss Carrie; Christofferson, Miss Julia; Caswell, Mrs. Rosa; Crocker, Mary F.; Delmont, Mr. Clara; Delmont, Madam; Edwards, Mrs. Annie; Foley, Mrs. S. A.; Fowler, Mrs. Etta; French, Mrs. G. H.; Fields, Mrs. Flora; Horman, Miss Lizzie; Green, Mrs. Ora ...; Green, Agnes E.; Heegler, Miss Gisela; Handley, Mrs. Cora; Haddix, Mrs. Josie; Haight, Mrs. R. H.; Holbrook, Mrs. Ella; Jones, Mrs. T. J.; Joyner, Miss Eva O.; Kraus, Dr. Annie R.; Lewis, Mrs. C. K.; Lewis, Mrs. G. W.; Lewis, Mrs. S. E.; Lubeck, Miss Rosela; Millefold, Mrs. Dracie; Marty, Mrs. M.; Marty, Mrs. Amanda; Manning, Mrs. G. H.; Ma..., Miss Iva; Martin, Miss Elizabeth; McMaster, Miss; McNamara, Miss Katie; Nots, Mrs.; Osborn, Mrs. L.; Osborn, Mrs. W. E.; Osborn, Mrs.; O'Conor, Miss Lola; Overton, Miss Lizzie E.; Preston, Miss Lucinda; Prather, Miss Helen H.; Reed, Miss Ellie; Reynolds, Miss Emma; Ray, Mrs. Annie; Rhodes, Miss Georgia; Regan, Miss Bessie; Ritter, Miss Hattie; Riggs, Mrs. S. E.; Ross, Mrs. Fannie; Scrape, Miss Georgia; Sampson, Mrs. John O.; Saindle, Mrs. Etta; Stewart, Mrs. Jennie; Stevens, Mrs. J. A.; Smith, Miss Annie; Tichenor, Miss Isabella; Tomblin, Miss Josephine; Thomas, Miss Lula; Tipple, Miss Della; Taylor, Maud E.; Tate, Mrs. Rena; Tate, Miss Emma Jane; Whitney, Miss Gertie (2); Watson, Mrs. Stella P.; Waters, Miss Fannie; Ware, Mrs. Bertie; Woodwell, Mrs. John B.; Woods, Mrs. J. W.; Woods, Mrs. Addie; Watson, Mrs. Leonora P.; Woon, Mrs. J.

FOREIGN.

B[illegible], Miss Johanna; Murtagh, Michael; Macleah, Barth J.; Hess, Christian; McEvoy, Miss Anna.

DEAD LETTERS.

Stevenson, Hattie E.; Trautman, Mrs. Ell; McLellan, P.; Allen, Frank; Horn, Theo.; Burke, John S.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within ... they will be sent to the dead letter office.

M. W. RUSBY, ...

Dynamite for Foundation Work.

A correspondent of Indian Engineering says he recently witnessed a very interesting mode of obtaining a foundation for a new building. A hole was bored in the ground (which was previously damp) from ten to twelve feet deep and an inch and a half wide, and a string of cartridges was lowered into it. The subsequent explosion not only produced a cavity a yard in diameter, but also drove the water out of the surrounding earth by means of the expansive action of the gases. The water did not return to its former place for fully an hour, so that an opportunity was afforded to fill up the cavity with quickly settling concrete, and a rapid rate of working was thus attained.

A New Antiseptic Agent.

A new antiseptic agent called microcidine, which is composed of 75 per cent. of naphtholate of sodium and 25 per cent. of naphthol and phenyl compounds, has been tried in France. It is a white powder ... soluble in three parts of water. ... solution, which is cheap, is said to be a very effective antiseptic, without being poisonous or caustic or injurious to instruments or linen. Its antiseptic properties are inferior to those of corrosive sublimate or naphtol, but surpass those of carbolic and boracic acids ten and twenty times respectively. The solution has given excellent results in dressing wounds.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

A One Sided Contract.

The Hon. Benjamin H. Field was relating the other day how he induced his son to abstain from chewing tobacco. "When my boy was at college," said Mr. Field, "I agreed to pay for all of the cigars he might smoke, provided he would not chew tobacco. He entered into the agreement, and although that was several years ago he still holds me to the contract."—New York Times.

He Found It.

"How did Wall street get its name? There's no wall there."

"Yes, there is. I went to it about a month after I began to speculate."—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

G. A. R. AND W. R. C. EXCURSION TO DETROIT.

The G. A. R. and W. R. C. of Colorado have selected as the official route to the encampment at Detroit, the Union Pacific Ry. in connection with the Chicago and Alton and Wabash railways via Kansas City and Chicago. This is a wise selection, no better route could have been selected; elegant through cars from Denver. Lowest first class fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 25th, to August 1st, inclusive at the Union Pacific ticket office 14 Pike's Peak avenue. You can have your choice of lines to Denver by purchasing your tickets of W. O. KICK, Ag't., 14 Pike's Peak Ave. Telephone 121.

G. A. R.

The Union Pacific will sell tickets to the Encampment at Detroit, Mich., at rate of one lowest first class fare for the round trip.

A COOL RECEPTION

Awaits the tourist at the eastern seaside resorts and comfort and luxury attend his trip if he takes the Missouri Pacific Railway which is the only line running free reclining chair cars from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo through to Kansas City and St. Louis without change, connecting directly with all the through lines to the east. C. A. Tripp, General Western Passenger Agent, 1025 Larimer street, Denver, Colo.

When is it? August 3d to 8th, 1891.
Where is it? Detroit, Michigan.
What is it? 25th National Encampment, G. A. R.
How do you get there? Union Pacific Agents will tell you.

NEW SUBURBAN TRAINS.

Beginning Sunday, July 19, the Colorado Midland will have six suburban trains each way a day to accommodate the people visiting Ute Pass resorts. Trains will leave the A. T. & S. F. and Midland depot as follows: 7:30 a. m., 8:40 a. m., 10:35 a. m., 1:20 p. m., 3:10 p. m. and 5:00 p. m. They will arrive at 8:20 a. m., 10:40 a. m., 12:20 p. m., 3:10 p.m., 6:55 p.m. and 7:20 p. m. The train leaving at 10:35 a. m. will go to Florissant. The other trains go as far as Woodland Park.

COMRADES

An excursion up the St. Clair River and Lake Huron would be refreshing after a six days' session of the G. A. R. in Detroit. Call on the Union Pacific Agent for rates.

WORDS OF PRAISE

Are heard on every side, from the traveling public, for the unsurpassed service of the Santa Fe route. It is justly said that the Chicago vestibuled express is the best train by all odds, that comes into Colorado. The very latest improvements in palace cars. Unexcelled dining car service. No change of cars between Colorado Springs and Chicago.

The special Pullman sleeping car left at Colorado Springs, daily, in which space may be secured at the city ticket office in the Opera House Block. Telephone 34. C. C. HOYT, Agt.

The only line that ...
Does what?
Runs Free reclining chair cars
and Pullman buffet sleeping cars
Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo
through to Kansas City and St. Louis.
What line?
The Missouri Pacific
C. A. Tripp, General Western Passenger Ag't,
1025 Larimer street, Denver, Colo.

G. A. R.

Veterans after the campfire at Detroit can enjoy a trip to the famous Thousand Isles of Lake Erie, Put-in-Bay. See that your tickets read via the Union Pacific.

G. A. R. EXCURSION TO DETROIT!!

The Great Rock Island route will make a rate of $38.90, Colorado Springs to Detroit and return on July 29, 30, 31 and August 1st. For full particulars call on or address W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Passenger Agent, 12 Pike's Peak ave.

G. A. R. EXCURSION.

To Detroit and return via the popular Burlington route, July 29th to August 1st inclusive. The Burlington will sell to all who wish to take advantage of the G. A. R. annual meeting at Detroit, August 3d to 7th, tickets at ... fare for the round trip from all points in Colorado. ... but one change of cars from Denver to Detroit. Two through trains daily. For full information apply to any ticket agent or to

G. W. VALLERY,
Gen. Ag't, No. 1700 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

RIO GRANDE.

Trains to Denver 8:30 a. m. 10:40 a. m. ... p. m., and 5:30 p. m., 3:00 a. m., 4:30 a. m. To Pueblo 10:30 a. m., 11:35 a. m., 4:35 p. m., 6:35 p. m., 10:15 p. m., 10:30 p. m., connecting with all Eastern trains.

You need not return at once, but visit Sandusky or Cleveland, after attending the G. A. R. Encampment at Detroit, Mich. Go via the Union Pacific.

TO DENVER

Rock Island fast trains to Denver: leave Colorado Springs at 9:20 a. m. and 4:20 p. m., arriving Denver 12 noon and 7 p. m. Returning leave Denver 8:45 a. m. and 3:25 p. m., arriving Colorado Springs 11.15 a. m. and 6 p. m. $1.50 for the round trip.

A DAY IN DENVER.

In order to secure it take the Santa Fe train at 4:25 or 8:01 a. m., which will give you almost the whole day in Denver. Trains returning leave at 5:40 and 8:15 p. m.

A COLORADO GEM.

Is the Burlington Train No. 2, which leaves Denver at 8:30 p. m. daily, day in the year, arriving at Chicago at 8:00 a. m., St. Louis 7:30 a. m., second morning. This is a solid vestibule train with all modern improvements known to the civilized world. Is composed of Pullman Palace sleepers, chair cars, seats free, elegant day coaches and dining cars. All chair cars have a porter in attendance whose duty it is to look after the comforts of ... No ... Omaha, Chicago, St. J... to ... travel via this route ... to any ticket agent or G. W. Vallery ... Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

NO FULL DRESS ...

The Santa Fe will sell tickets ... return at ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP on account of the G. A. R. Encampment ... on ... July 29 to August ... return leaving Chicago not later than ... 10th. By purchasing tickets via the ... change of depots at Chicago will be ...

DENVER & RIO GRANDE

Glen Park 3 day tickets $1.00; ... Chautauqua ... $1.5 ...

[illegible]
D... Rio Grande R. R. ...
R... 1 trip to D... $1 00
... 1 trip to Park ... $ 00
... tickets ... No. ... North ...

"BROADMOOR."

SUNDAY, July 26.

Casino Amusements for To-day:

Lunch in Casino, table d'hote, - - - - - - at 1 P. M.—$1.00
Afternoon Concert - - - - - - - at 4
Dinner, table d'hote, - - - - - - at 7—$1.25
Concert in the Casino Club - - - - - at 8

PROGRAMME.

1. Coronation March, from "The Prophet" - G. Meyerbeer
2. "Petite Berceuse," (Lullaby) - Elewyck
3. Overture, "Rosamunde" - - Schubert
4. Loin du Bal, Entre Act Gavotte, for Strings, Gillet
5. Selection, "Mignon" - - - Thomas
6. "Il Pastore Swizzero," solo for Flute - Morlacchi
Mr. A. Logar.
7. String Quartette,
Messrs. Stark, Jaulus, Steffen and Seyb.
8. Introduction to "King Manfred," for Strings and organ - - - - Reinecke
9. Ave Marie - - - - Schubert
10. Overture, "Preciosa" - - - C. M. Weber

BOATING AND FISHING UPON APPLICATION AT THE BOAT HOUSE. MOONLIGHT.

Entrancé to Casino Park Twenty-five Cents.

NOB HILL.

NOB HILL.

NEW MAPS of COLORADO SPRINGS and NOB HILL are ready for distribution at the office of A. A. McGovney, 113 Kiowa Street. The first addition to Nob Hill has just been placed on the market. Its location makes it the most desirable addition in the market.

NOB HILL.

NOB HILL.

LATEST AND BEST

These parlor chair cars on the Santa Fe route to ... Denver and Pueblo. A decided improvement over the ordinary chair cars on other roads. Trains ... for Pueblo at 10:15 a. m. and for Denver at 5:30 p. m.

THE TRAVELER'S MASCOT

Is the Great Rock Island route with its splendid vestibule trains; its ... dining car service; its corps of polite and courteous ... its ... both level track, and everything combined to make a strictly first ... route. Ticket office, No. 12 Pike's Peak ave.

IT DON'T COST ANYTHING

More to travel via the Great Rock Island route, and enjoy all the advantages of this popular ... via inferior lines. Ticket office, 12 Pike's Peak avenue.

G. A. R.—ATTENTION!

It is a ... yet before you will have your ... for the ... of you are ... held at Detroit, Mich. ... as to the best route ... which ... for hotel ... containing a map of ... Great Wa... and will ... that ... this ... is ... For ... will see that the ... take you from ... K... City ... Bluffs, by way of St. Louis and Chicago ... or ... the direct ... straight to Detroit ... of cars. Write to ... for full information ...

C. M. HAMPSON,
Commercial Agent, 1777 17th St., Denver, Colo.

CHOOSE YOUR ROUTE.

If you are thinking of going to California call at the Santa Fe ticket office in the Opera House Block and get information of the ... same advice will apply if you are contemplating a trip to any point in Texas. The Santa Fe line extends through the states named and affords the best accommodations. Tourist rates to Pacific coast cities—all ...

DID YOU ... WESTERN PEOPLE

In this ... do you know that the Missouri Pacific Railway is the only line running FREE reclining chair cars and Pullman buffet sleeping cars from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo through to Kansas City and St. Louis without change, connecting in Union Depots with all lines to the ... C. A. Tripp, General Western Passenger Agent, 1025 Larimer street, Denver, Colo.

Our citizens who have not tried the new parlor cars on the afternoon Santa Fe trains should do so. The cars are veritable parlors and the chairs as comfortable as the finest parlor chair, not to be compared with the ordinary chair cars; something entirely ...

WHEN YOU GO EAST

Be sure you start right. This means to start via the Great Rock Island route as this is the best line running east from Colorado Springs through vestibuled limited trains to Chicago via St. Joe or Kansas City, making close connections at these points with all lines east, north or south. All meals served in our own magnificent dining cars. For full information call on or address W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Pass. Ag't, 12 Pike's Peak avenue.

CALIFORNIA.

[illegible] AND RIO GRANDE

Have two daily trains through to Salt Lake and San Francisco without change. Chair cars free. Latest improved Pullman sleepers. ... Ticket office, 18 North Tejon street.

CHEAP RATES TO THE MOUNTAINS.

The Colorado Midland railway now have in effect cheap round trip rates to all the Ute Pass resorts, on Sundays, the round trip rates from Colorado Springs will be as follows: To Iron Springs ...; Cascade ...; Park, and Green Mountain Falls ...; Cascade, Ute ... week days, to Iron Springs ...; Woodland Park ... Green Mountain Falls ...; Woodland Park ... All round trip tickets are good to stop off at any point.

[illegible]

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

One fare, round trip rate to Detroit, ... Tickets will be on sale from July ... to August 1st, inclusive. ... Detroit ... of August ... Chicago on return trip ... The Grand Army of ... exclusive. The Grand Army of K... have selected the Santa Fe route as ... The headquarters' train for the ... will leave ... Saturday, August 1st ... and Chicago Sunday ... via the Wabash ... Tickets will also be sold via the Lake Shore ... Michigan Southern, Michigan Central and Chicago ... and Grand Trunk ... particulars will ... at the ... office, Opera H...

RALLY ROUND THE FLAG

At the G. A. R. Encampment, Detroit, and then go to Put-in-Bay, the Thousand Isles of Lake Erie.

[illegible]

BELLEVUE SANITARIUM.

[illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED.

First class female cook for ... at Manitou.
Dining room girl for Manitou.
First class chambermaid ...
I want cooks, ... and ... girls. I will pay ...

$10 REWARD

For return of Lady's Gold Watch ...

WANTED.

If you want a man or woman for an odd job or ... Housework ...

WANTED—A good girl for hotel work. Give reference and write at ... Woodland Park.

WANTED. Girl at 13 S. W... St. ...

WANTED—F... by the day by a competent ... Room ... Tejon St.

WANTED Young man of fair ability as ... Salary ... Address W. K. care G...

WANTED—Men, women and children to know that ... all in ...

WANTED—A fresh milch cow, part Jersey preferred. Apply by letter to A. Gazette office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—We have some fine ... residence lots ... on the ... Cheyenne. Easy payments. Call on ... Bros.

FOR SALE—One hundred tons of ... first and second ... in the field ... M. L. DeCoursey, 1216 S. Tejon. Inquire of ... also stock taken at ... fed if desired.

FOR SALE—Four year old bay horse, ... 4 year old sorrel ... weight about eight hundred pounds; ... harness and ... Everything in good ... gentle and ... Hotel ...

FOR SALE—A new chamber set ...

FOR SALE—Two lots in Reed's addition, South ... Box 178.

FOR SALE—A ... Address ... Co ...

FOR SALE—... at the Club Coffee House ... in the city. Address K. F. Clark.

FOR SALE ... [illegible]

TO RENT.

TO RENT ... [illegible]

TO RENT—... [illegible]

TO RENT ... [illegible]

FOR RENT ... [illegible]

TO RENT ... [illegible]

TO RENT—... North ... [illegible]

TO RENT—... [illegible]

TO RENT—... [illegible]

TO RENT—... [illegible]

TO RENT—... [illegible] blocks ... painted and ...

TO RENT—... bath ... Pike's Peak location ...

TO RENT—... [illegible]

TO RENT—A ... [illegible]

TO RENT ... [illegible]

LOST.

LOST—A little black ... [illegible]

LOST ... [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—... [illegible]

STRAYED.

STRAYED—... [illegible]

NOB HILL.

GILLIS BROS. ... [illegible]

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding ...

[illegible]

LINUS E. SHERMAN,

United States Land and Patent Attorney,

[illegible]

Insurance,
Loans and
Real Estate.

[illegible]

COLORADO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

LINUS E. SHERMAN,

[illegible]

The Exchange National Bank

CAPITAL, $...

[illegible]

ARCHITECTS

JOHNSON BROS.

Room 61, 4th Floor, ... Bank Building.

[illegible]

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ORADO SPRINGS, COLO., WEDNESDAY, JULY

GENERAL NEWS.

THE GAZETTE.

SUNDAY JULY 26, 1891.

Mr. L. H. Shook of this city has been granted a pension.

Mrs. C. H. Kennedy, of Kansas City, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Hudson, on Kiowa street.

The Misses Rudd and Waltman returned Thursday from a camping trip to Green Mountain Falls.

Major Otis Remick is one of the delegates to the G. A. R. meeting at Detroit, and leaves the first of the week.

Regular meeting to-morrow night of Badito lodge, No. 24, A. O. U. W. There will be work in the first and second degrees. Visiting brothers are welcome.

Rev. Charles D. Kellogg, of Sandy Hill, N. Y., will preach to-day both morning and evening at the First Presbyterian church.

A blaze in the building of the Manitou steam laundry called out the department at that place last evening about 9 o'clock. The blaze was quickly extinguished.

Allan W. Swan, the bicyclist of New Bedford, Mass., left Manitou last evening for California. He goes up the pass and on to Salt Lake and the Yellowstone park.

A report has been circulated that Dr. Grannis has sold his dental business, but the doctor states that it is not true and that he is to be found at his place of business as usual.

Dr. A. R. Howbert, pastor of the Lutheran church, has returned from his eastern visit. He reports the chances for the erection of a home for aged ministers in this locality as very favorable.

Dr. Geo. W. Lawrence returned home yesterday from Saratoga, N. Y., where he accompanied Major Watrous, one of his patients. The major greatly improved after getting into a lower altitude.

St. Mary's Catholic church, Kiowa street and Cascade avenue, Rev. A. Montenarelli, pastor. Low mass, 7.30 a. m.; high mass, 10 a. m.; Sunday school and catechism for children, 3 p. m.; vespers and benediction, 7.30 p. m.

Services in the First Lutheran church, 315 E. Huerfano street, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. to-day. Rev. F. E. Schantz will preach in the morning and Rev. Dr. A. R. Howbert in the evening. Sunday school at 10 a. m. All are welcome.

A drunken fight occurred last night in a tent on Cucharras street below the electric light works but the combatants departed before the police arrived. The people in the vicinity are asking for police protection as the fights occur weekly.

The members of the board of county commissioners yesterday viewed the proposed road at Cheyenne mountain. It is probable that the whole matter will be adjusted in a day or two to the satisfaction of everyone, and the road opened to travel.

Attention is called to the new big advertisement of the "Woodland," the new hotel at Woodland Park. With its splendid location and a representative hotel Woodland Park should become one of the leading resorts. The rates at the hotel are $15 to $21 a week.

The Republic-Telegraph had an item last night that intimated that The Gazette boys are in the habit of throwing a [illegible] ball like a cross eyed man. Perhaps the Republic-Telegraph has a crowd that can throw and bat the ball better than The Gazette club can.

Mr. Herman Schwanbeck, of Monument, was a visitor in the city yesterday. Mr. Schwanbeck has lived on the Divide for twenty-one years but he states that he has never known such splendid prospects for big crops. He has potatoes bigger than goose eggs and oats that are nearly as high as his shoulders.

There will be services at the M. E. Church south corner Weber and Cucharras streets this morning, when the pastor, Rev. F. Evans Carrington, will preach and in the evening there will be missionary exercises with address by the pastor and Rev. A. H. Holloway, one of the visiting clergy. Epworth League at 7 p. m.

Badito Lodge No. 24, A. O. U. W., will hold a regular meeting at Odd Fellows hall on Monday evening next at which time all members and visiting brothers are especially invited to attend. Degree work and business of more than usual importance will be before this meeting and a full attendance is especially requested.

A cloudburst is reported to have occurred on the Herman Halthusen ranch near Florissant yesterday. The water came down Castello gulch and would have caused damage to the Midland track had not the trainmen cut the grade and let the water through. Water rose in Lake George five feet in a very short time.

Sheriff Jackson received a letter from C. T. Tinton, constable at Denver, yesterday, asking for the arrest and detention of William Kahl who left Denver on the 21st for this city. Kahl has been getting himself into trouble in Denver recently. He was found engaged in his trade of painting at Broadmoor yesterday morning and was returned to Denver in the afternoon.

Pat Higgins, the boot black who has been working at his trade in the alley by [illegible] hardware store for some time, was fined $10 and costs in yesterday's police court for abusing a customer who refused to pay twenty-five cents for having his boots blacked. Higgins was given his choice of paying the fine or leaving the city which resulted in his departure.

All Souls' church—Antlers' pavilion. Rev. Mr. Miller, as usual, will conduct the service. Subject of discourse "Life at High Pressure." As this will be the last service of this church until September, and as business of importance will be brought before the church directly after the service, a full attendance of members and friends is especially desirable.

There will be preaching at the Christian church, 221 North Nevada avenue, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor, J. P. [illegible]. Evening subject: "The Relation of the Church to the Sunday School" accompanied with songs and recitations by the children. Bible school at 9:30 a. m. Young People's meeting at 7 p. m. Baptism at the close of the morning service. All are welcome.

Mr. B. F. Sooy has sold his interest in the photographic firm of Sooy & Poley to his partner, Mr. H. S. Poley, and will go to Boulder to take charge of his old business. Mr. Poley will continue the business here.

A few evenings ago a crowd of twenty-two persons made the summit of Pike's Peak on foot. They left the Iron Springs at 9 o'clock, arriving at the summit by daylight. The party was composed of the following: Dr. W. C. Allen, son and daughter, Elder J. P. Lucas and two friends, C. C. Heggerty and wife, E. Lowther and wife, and J. B. Ellis, M. A. Skinner, and sister, Miss Belle Martin, Miss C. Gugor, Miss Cummings, Mr. E. St. John, Mr. Randall, Mr. Clark, Mr. Anderson and Clyde Skinner.

A party of about twenty ladies and gentlemen from Denver arrived in the city yesterday afternoon in a special car on the Rio Grande. The party was headed by ex-Senator N. P. Hill and Hon. Chas. S. Thomas. The party registered at the Antlers hotel and went to the Casino for dinner, remaining for the concert in the evening. A part of the visitors will go the summit of Pike's Peak on the cog railroad to-day.

H. M. Stanley Injured.

GENEVA, July 25.—Henry M. Stanley has met with a serious accident, according to information received from Murren, where Stanley is staying with his wife. The explorer has fractured his left thigh bone by accidentally slipping while mountain climbing.

New York Banks.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, increase, $1,290,650; loans, decrease, $1,887,000; deposits, decrease, $2,096,300; circulation, increase, $181,300. The banks now hold $19,710,325 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Announcement of Candidacy.

At the solicitation of my friends I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of El Paso county, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention. If I should not prove to be their choice, will support whom they may otherwise select in my stead.

E. E. MILLS,
Deputy Sheriff, Falcon, Colo.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements [illegible] days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLBAY & BAKER,
Undertakers,
No. 7 Cascade avenue. Telephone No. 16.

Ladies, remember when you are thinking of buying shoes that Vorhes Bros. are sole agents for Edwin C. Burt's and Reynolds Bros. ladies' fine shoes. They are the best made, best fitting and best styles of any shoes in the land. They manufacture over [illegible] pairs [illegible] from each factory. Leading all others in their line.

CHAS. M. MUIL, M. D.,
OFFICE, 20½ SOUTH TEJON STREET.
OFFICE HOURS: 8 TO 11 A. M., 2 TO 5 P. M. TO 8 P. M.

There is a world-wide interest in the lately discovered Cliff Dwellers' ruins. The only collection of relics from these ruins that is placed before the general public is on exhibition at Manitou.

Vorhes Bros. have a nice line of spring heel ladies' and misses' shoes, running up to No. 5 in size.

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE.

MINERAL PALACE, JULY 29.

The fare for the round trip to Pueblo, including admission to the grand Mineral Palace and a reserved seat for the Talmage lecture is only $2.50. Just think of it, two dollars and twenty-five cents includes everything. The special train over the Denver and Rio Grande leaves at 7 p. m. Call at Agent Ellison's office at once and secure your seat.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, July 24, 1891.

The two banks doing business in Boise are fully entitled to a first place in the front rank of similar institutions anywhere west of the Rocky Mountains. Those who never fail to make an exhibit at showing in every quarterly report made by them under the provisions of the law. In their last report one of these two banks [illegible] of $700,000 over that shown by any bank in Ogden, Utah, made at the same time. The total assets of the two Boise banks at this date foot up $1,000,000.

These statements show a constant increase while at the same time there is a gradual falling off shown in the statements made by other western banks.

Taking the banks as the most reliable index of the business condition of the community, Boise has every right to be congratulated. The city is fortunate in having sufficient capital to handle all its business and improvements without becoming a heavy borrower of outside money, and for this reason we shall always be free from the effects of stringency in the great money centers.

When we take a look at the various branches of business pursued in town and country, we find the same condition fully borne out in the every day transactions and the periodical business summaries of our merchants, hotel-keepers, mechanics, farmers, stock-growers, and in business and occupations in which our people are or have been engaged.

It seems almost incredible, but it is a fact nevertheless, that during the twenty-eight years that have elapsed since the first rude cabin was erected on the present site of the city, there has never been a single failure worth chronicling among our merchants or business men in any line. Among the farmers and the laboring classes of our population there have been no distressing sheriff's sales, no forced foreclosures of mortgages, and never an eviction from a home.

WILL SELL, OR TRADE FOR CATTLE, a good business, established 5 years. Address Postoffice box 161, Manitou, Colo.

MADAME DELMONT,

Clairvoyant, magnetic healer, and business test medium; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. [illegible] North Tejon street.

Those cloth top Button and Lace shoes at Vorhes Bros., are something that every lady wants for summer wear.

"THE PRIDE OF THE EARTH."
THE LATEST SINGER SEWING MACHINE,
127 EAST HUERFANO.

"The greatest wonder of the age is the Cliff Dwellers." This is the opportunity of your life to see Cliff Dweller relics at Manitou.

Ranch for sale. Apply Antlers Livery.

W. A. Davis, Undertaking, 111 N. Tejon.

See SOOY & POLEY'S "Aristo" Photos.

Manitou slippers are neat and nice, to be found only at Vorhes Bros.

CONSUMERS' MEAT MARKET.

Lewis Herman having returned will be glad to see all his old customers at 126 Pike's Peak avenue. We handle nothing but the best meat procurable. GREENWALD & HERMAN.

WHERE TO GET THEM.

The celebrated Gold Band hams and Gold Band breakfast bacon may always be obtained in fresh supply of the following city grocers:

Hemenway & Bish,	R. Hillhouse,
Henry & Bergstead,	R. C. Sheldon,
Thos. Hughes,	Frank Dutton & Co.,
Crane & Co., Colorado City.	

DR. E. J. HADFIELD, northwest corner Nevada and Pike's Peak avenue.

CLIFF DWELLER AND AZTEC RELICS.

A prehistoric, unknown race that once thronged that part of North America of which there is least known to-day. More than 200 specimens of human remains (mummies), pottery, wicker-work, stone, wood, bone and horn implements, sandals, ornaments, textile fabrics, etc., etc., on exhibition at Manitou.

REV. T. DeWITT TALMAGE.

MINERAL PALACE, PUEBLO, JULY 29.

A magnificent special train will leave Manitou at 6.40 o'clock and Colorado Springs at 7 p. m., via the D. & R. G. R. R. Fare for the round trip including admission to the palace and a reserved seat for Talmage: Manitou $2.50, Colorado Springs $2.25. Tickets for sale and seats reserved at D. & R. G. office.

MODEL CAFE

[illegible]

THE SODA PLUNGE
AT THE
BATH HOUSE
OF THE
MANITOU MINERAL WATER COMPANY

Is acknowledged to be one of the most delightful recreations that the average man or woman can enjoy. The permanent effect is to strengthen and invigorate the tired business man or woman or weakly invalid.

For first class table board try "Home Restaurant," Cucharras st. G. H. FAUGHT, Prop.

VISIT GRANT'S STORE, MANITOU.

Morgan & Headley, Leading Photographers.

Giddings Bros. & Bent are presenting a small neatly bound dictionary with each purchase of five dollars.

FINEST Photographic portraits at Clinton's, 20 Pike's Peak avenue. Fine stationery, choice confectionery, Colorado views and Flower books, latest novels.

Order the Globe Bottling Works Soda; made from pure fruit juices; P. O. Box 341, Colorado City.

PIANOS AND ORGANS for sale or rent. 115 East Huerfano street.

BOY WANTED

To attend a few weeks at night seeing city with gentleman now in Manitou, who will furnish unexceptionable reference, all expenses will be paid. Reply, giving age and residence to B., care of Colorado Springs Gazette.

THE IRON SPRINGS HOTEL

At Manitou, Colo., within a few yards of Pike's Peak Railroad depot. Dinner at 12.30, in time for afternoon train to Peak. $2.00 to $2.50 per day. Save two bus fares between hotel and Pike's Peak depot.

MALLOCH & PIERCE,
STENOGRAPHERS.
ROOM 41, BANK BUILDING.

SPECTACLES fitted accurately at Ashby's.

Cleaning and Dyeing, 110 South Tejon.

CONANT.

132 Pike's Peak, corner Nevada. Telephone 178.
FRESH FISH, FRUIT, VEGETABLES,
TABLE DELICACIES.

AT THE MONTEZUMA.

The celebrated Tomaso's Mandolin Orchestra will play at this famous hotel, at Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico, during July and August. Tourists desiring to catch a glimpse of New Mexico will do well to take the Santa Fe Route for Las Vegas Hot Springs, before returning home. Round trip rate $15.35.

The Oliver Comedy Co., at Wheeler Hall, Manitou, to-night. Turn out and hear them.

For Schlitz Milwaukee beer by the case, barrel or keg address The Globe Bottling works; P. O. Box 341, Colorado City. All goods delivered free.

See ASHBY'S special patterns in SOUVENIR SPOONS, Seven Falls, Signal Rocks, Balanced Rock [illegible] full [illegible] of Axis Cut Pebble lenses. They are expensive but the best and coolest to the eye. D. ASHBY, Optician.

SUMMER CONCERTS.

Free concerts at all the leading grocery stores this [illegible].

CLINTON—Photographer, removed to 20 Pike's Peak avenue. Choice stock of stationery, confectionery, Colorado views and Flower books.

THE CUT IS COMING.
What Cut?
THE CUT DESCRIBING
Cream.
WHAT CREAM?
Cook's
Perfection
Cream FOR THE
Skin.
W. T. COOK,
Manitou, Colorado, or
WOODS & TORRENCE,
Colorado Springs.

Randall

Has a full line of Whiteman's Candies [illegible] Drug Store.

A Great Explosion

May be caused by an innocent looking spark. A great mercantile sensation may be described by harmless looking type. Hence we inaugurate a sale which will cause

A Tremendous Uproar

In Colorado Springs. Too short a summer trade has driven us to make a summer clearing sale at prices which will make

A Terrific Upheaval.

We ask your attention to these profit-paralyzing prices:

TAKE YOUR CHOICE
Of Any Suit in Our House at
20 Per Cent Off

The marked prices. Remember, all our goods are marked in plain figures.

All Men's, Boys and Children's suits go at

20 Per Cent. Discount.

We ask your fixed attention to these prices.

H. C. SHIMP.

Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher,
15 North Tejon Street.

CLOSING OUT SUMMER GOODS.

Ladies' and Children's Hats 25 to 50 Cents

Nice Flowers from 10c up.

Chicago Store. KIOWA STREET. P. ERICKSON.

JUST IN!

A nice line of rich Cut Glass,

CROWN MILANO,
IRISH BELLEEK.

Latest Novelty: Mushroom Flower Holders.

A. MATTHEWS,
26 North Tejon Street.

A Pointer on Stationery.

Buy your Books and Billet Doux materials of Swain. Pen Pointers are his specialty, and everything in the line of Stationery can be supplied at rock bottom prices.

The "Bazaar," Opposite Antlers.

W. H. McIntyre.

Fire Insurance,

Represents the following Safe, Firmly Established and Reliable Companies:

	Assets.
Insurance Co., of North America, of Philadelphia	$ 9,951,518
Hartford, of Hartford	8,578,616
Phoenix, of Hartford	5,621,814
Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia	3,485,319
Continental, of New York	5,587,048
Germania, of New York	3,466,615
American, of Newark, N. J.	2,115,880
Orient, of Hartford	1,801,751

The Best is the Cheapest.

MONEY TO LOAN
At Lowest Rates.

21, 22, 23 Hagerman Block.

ANDERSON & WYNKOOP,
106 Pike's Peak Avenue.

Houses for Rent.

3 room House, Willamette avenue	$ 8 00
3 room House, Dale street	10 00
4 room House, Oak street	10 00
3 room House, Wahsatch avenue	10 00
3 room House, Cascade avenue	12 00
3 room House, Walnut street	12 00
4 room House, Moreno avenue	14 00
4 room House, Platte avenue	14 00
5 room House, Moreno avenue	15 00
5 room House, St. Vrain street	14 00
7 room House, Bijou street	22 00
6 room House, Weber street	25 00
5 room House, Kiowa street	17 00
6 room House, Walnut street	17 00
6 room House, Cache la Poudre street	23 00
6 room House, Willamette avenue	16 00
8 room House, Vermijo Street	23 00
6 room House, Wahsatch avenue	23 00
7 room House, Tejon street	28 00
10 room House, Tejon street	55 00
10 room House, Nevada avenue	75 00
3 room furnished House, Wahsatch Street	25 00
4 room furnished House, Nevada Avenue	30 00
4 room furnished House, Boulder Street	35 00
6 room furnished House, Tejon Street	50 00
13 room furnished House, Tejon Street	100 00

H. H. Weller & Co.

DEALERS IN

FINE CARRIAGES.

Coupes, Victorias, Cabriolets, Surreys, Game Wagons, Phaetons, Buggies, Buckboards and Carts

SOLE AGENTS OF

H. H. Babcock Buggy Co.

Largest Stock of HARNESS in the City

LEATHER BELTING.

Special Bargains.

MONDAY, JULY 20, we will offer a Child's and Miss's Hose, fast black, for 15c per pair. Better than any in this market for 25c.

Also Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests for 15c; former price 25c.

Chenille Curtains $6, former price $8.

Chenille Curtains $8, former price $12.50.

Chenille Curtains $10, former price $18.

Remnants Wool Dress Goods, suitable for school dresses, at a 33⅓ per cent. discount. This will enable you to buy all-wool French goods worth $1.25 per yard for 84 cents, the price of common American goods.

A large assortment of Ladies' Shirt waists at a discount of 33⅓ per cent.

Remnants of Body Brussels and Moquette Carpet 60 cents per yard.

Fancy Parasols at a reduction of 33⅓ per cent.

Giddings Bros. & Bent,

No. 24 South Tejon Street.

WILBUR & WOLF.

SPECIAL SALE FOR

Saturday and Saturday Evening, July 25, Only.

WILBUR & WOLF'S
Entire line of 15, 20 and 25c Dotted Swisses and Figured Mulls at 10c per yard.

WILBUR & WOLF'S
Cotton Draperies and Scrims at 10c per yard, former prices 12 1-2, 15 and 20.

WILBUR & WOLF'S
Entire line of 15 and 25c Dress Challies to close, at 10c per yard.

WILBUR & WOLF'S
Stock of 15, 20 and 25c Underwear at 10c a garment.

WILBUR & WOLF'S
Colored Canton Flannels, Browns, Drabs and Navys, at 10c per yard.

WILBUR & WOLF'S
Superior stock of 20 and 25c Cretonnes at 10c per yard.

To those wishing any of the above goods this is the most important sale in values ever given in Colorado Springs.

FOR SATURDAY ONLY, JULY 25.

Wilbur & Wolf,
NO. 22 SOUTH TEJON STREET.

IN . .

JOHNSON'S

West Show Window . .

ARE DISPLAYED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BANNOCKBURN PLAIDS. EXAMINE THEM AND YOU WILL BUY THEM.

N. O. JOHNSON,

22 and 24 Pike's Peak Avenue.

GODFREY KISSEL NO. 104 Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE.

Furnished house on North Tejon Street.

Cottage of ten rooms on East Huerfano Street.

Furnished house on North Weber Street.

Cottage with all modern improvements, stable, etc., on North Tejon Street, just above College Reservation, below cost.

Corner lot, 100x190, facing south, on N. Cascade Avenue. Very cheap.

Lot 100x190, near Union Depot.

Improved corner lot on East Huerfano Street.

Seven room house on Cache la Poudre Street, with all modern improvements.

Long list of residential and business properties in Pueblo.

MONEY TO LOAN.

100 CANVAS COTS

At $1.25 Each.

The De La Vergne Furniture Co.,

125 to 129 So. Tejon St.

J. H. MACMILLAN,
Dealer in Mines and Mining Stocks.
P. O. Box 153, Aspen, Colo.

REFERENCES:
H. P. Cowenhoven & Co., Aspen.
First National Bank of Aspen.

ASPEN CALL STOCK LIST.

Mollie Gibson,	Park, Mamie and Queen,
Argentum and Juniata,	St. Joe and Mineral Farm Con.
Bushwhacker,	Aspen Mining & Smelting Co.
Little Annie,	Pontiac,
Best Friend,	Ella S.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

"Pike's Peak or Bust."

Pike's Peak Carriage Line,

Most picturesque and delightful carriage line in the world, going over the tops of the mountains. Stops at Half Way House for dinner, if desired, giving ample time.

Tally Ho four-in-hands, easy as a rocking chair.

Hotel service each day at 7.30 a. m. in Colorado Springs and Manitou, at Cascade meeting train arriving at 8.30 a. m.

Round Trip from Colorado Springs $5.25.

From Manitou, $5.00.

For further information apply
At Cascade, to S. Smith, manager.
At Colorado Springs, to Antlers Livery Stable.
At Manitou, at office on Canon Ave., opposite Barker Hotel.

HUNDLEY & CARLILE,
Proprietors.

SUMMIT
OF
PIKE'S PEAK!

Go and See the Sunrise.

Comfortable accommodations can be furnished for fifteen people over night to see the sunrise from Pike's Peak.

Good Clean Meals.

SUMMIT HOUSE.

NEW.
Novel.
Useful.

THE
PERFECT CHAIR

For Piano,
Sewing Machine,
Or Typewriter.

OUR
$14.65
Chamber Suit
STILL LEADS THEM ALL
AT
114 to 116
PIKE'S PEAK AVE.
JOHN LENNOX.

YEE SING LEE,
The New Store, 13 N. Cascade Avenue.
Imported Chinese and Japanese Goods!
SILKS AND TEAS.
Prices Very Low.

CHINA JIM,
IMPORTER OF
Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods!
CURIOSITIES, BRONZE AND IVORY TOYS, ETC.
21 Pike's Peak Ave.

TANG HING & CO.,
Oriental Fancy Goods!
From China and Japan.
We will not be undersold.
126 E. Pike's Peak Ave

E. F. McCLOSKEY,
Grocery and Produce
HOUSE.
Corner Cascade Ave. and Huerfano St.

Best Butter
IN THE CITY
FOR THE MONEY.

No. 9 S. Tejon St. # MATTHEW KENNEDY No. 9 S. Tejon St.

Real Estate! Insurance!

AN OPPORTUNITY OFFERED.

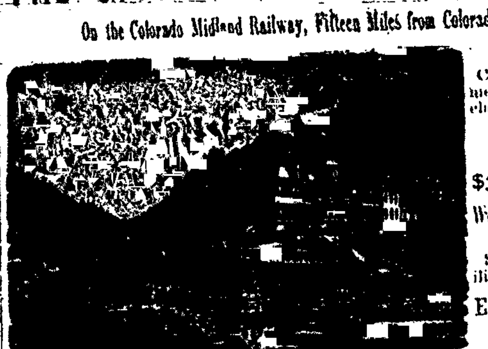
CHOICE LOTS in the north part of the city, at small prices and on small payments monthly. Six hundred dollars will buy a choice lot: $20 cash and $10 per month in monthly payments.

Carriage always in attendance to show property.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON!

The Green Mountain Falls Hotel,

On the Colorado Midland Railway, Fifteen Miles from Colorado Springs.



Complete in appointments, service and cuisine.

RATES.
$3 to $4 per Day.
Weekly, from $15 to $21.

Special rates to families and parties.

E. W. SCHUBERT
Manager.

Buy a Lot at Colorado's Famous Resort,

Green Mountain Falls!

Lots from $75 to $500, on Terms to Suit Purchasers.

Altitude 7500 feet. An abundant supply of pure water. Scenery and climate unequaled.

For general information address

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS CO.,
Green Mountain Falls, Colo.

FRANK DUTTON & CO.

MASON JARS.

WE RECEIVED yesterday 2500 Mason Jars for preserving Fruits, etc. We shall sell them at prices that you have never known before. Everybody can put up their own fruit; and remember we sell 20 lbs of Sugar for $1.00.

Pints, per dozen, only	$1.00
Quarts, per dozen, only	1.25
Half Gallons, per doz., only	1.50

TELEPHONE No. 176.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Rocky Mountain
STONES.
Snider's Jewelry and Novelty Store,
Manitou Ave., Opposite Fountain Clock,
Manitou - Colorado

GOSHEN BROS.,
Manufacturers of
Pressed and Common Brick
Contractors in brick work, plastering and cementing. All kinds of building supplies on hand. Jobbing promptly done.
OFFICE 1?? NORTH TEJON ST.

THE PIKE'S PEAK COG ROAD
Runs through
MINNEHAHA AND RUXTON PARK!
Two Beautiful Townsites,
Respectively 3 and 4 miles from Manitou, at an altitude of 8000 feet.
Well watered by clear, cool springs, and by streams from the melting snows of Pike's Peak and Bald mountain.
LOTS ARE FOR SALE
From $?? to $??.
None more than one-eighth of a mile from the railroad. Terms to suit purchaser.
Inquire at HALF WAY HOUSE

MANITOU PARK!

The Hotel is now open. Coach meets the Suburban train leaving Colorado Springs at 10.50 every day.

THE

"Woodland"

A New and Magnificent Hotel in the

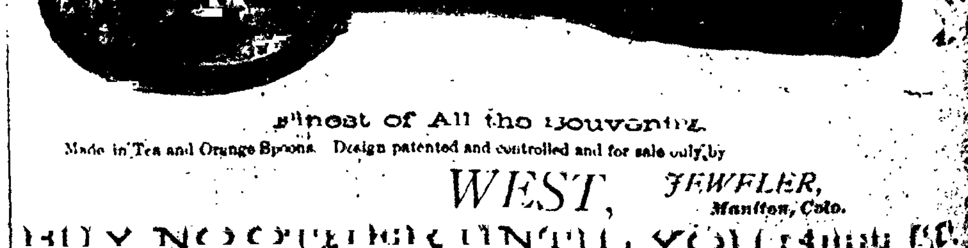
UTE PASS.

"THE WOODLAND" NOW OPEN.

Rates $15.00 to $21.00 per Week.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO FAMILIES.

THE MANITOU SPOON!



Finest of All the Souvenirs.

Made in Tea and Orange Spoons. Design patented and controlled and for sale only by

WEST, JEWELER,
Manitou, Colo.

BUY NO OTHER UNTIL YOU SEE IT.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com